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New Hampshire: Primary Hinges On Independents

By Richard Bergholz

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 25 (LAT) — The first significant direct-vote primary of the U.S. presidential nomination race is in New Hampshire tomorrow, and it looks like this: President Carter well in front on the Democratic side and a cliff-hanger between George Bush and Ronald Reagan on the Republican side.

A relatively few voters, moderates and independents who have a penchant for unpredictability, hold the key.

Tiny New Hampshire could set the tone for the long string of delegate-selecting primaries to come. Political analysts note that since 1952 no president has been elected who had not won the primary here.

Scores of candidates in the past have trudged through the New Hampshire snow in search of those elusive, few votes. The candidates on both sides, except for Mr. Carter, are doing it now. So intense has been the campaign that there is hardly a resident who has not been telephoned or visited to sound out voting views.

Shouting Match

Republicans added spice to their side by shouting at each other at a debate between Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan on Saturday night, from which the other Republican candidates were excluded.

Mr. Reagan had agreed to the format but changed his mind and demanded that the other Republican candidates be included in the debate.

The debate sponsor, the Nashua Telegraph newspaper, insisted on the one-on-one format and the excluded candidates yelled at Mr. Bush for accepting the sponsor's decision. Mr. Reagan finally accepted it, too.

Candidate Howard Baker Jr., was still sputtering about it yesterday. On NBC's "Meet the Press" television program, the Tennessee senator called Mr. Bush arrogant and said: "If he is the front-runner in this race, he's wearing his crown without much grace."

'Wrong Moves'

A spokesman for Mr. Reagan, who was campaigning from one tiny village to another yesterday, crowed that the wrong moves and made all the right ones, plus we got some breaks — their mistakes. It does not take many mistakes, or many votes, to make a big difference in this small state. Only

482,415 voters are qualified to cast ballots tomorrow. Registered Republicans number 176,769 and Democrats 146,026, while 159,620 residents are registered as independents — those who do not want to align with either party so that they remain free to ask for either a Republican or a Democratic ballot tomorrow.

Here is why these maverick voters are important:

- Mr. Bush, running neck-and-neck with Mr. Reagan, desperately needs them to come his way, rather than to Sen. Baker or to Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, both of whom seem to be drawing votes away from Mr. Bush.

- On the Democratic side, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, trailing Mr. Carter badly, needs help from the independents to make a close race.

- California's Gov. Edmund Brown, outdistanced by both Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy, needs help from someone — the independents, for example — to boost his standing to the point where he gets some convention delegates.

New Hampshire will send 19 delegates to the Democratic presidential nominating convention in New York next August. Party rules say a candidate must get at least 15 percent of the popular vote tomorrow to earn even one delegate. New Hampshire law puts the qualifying figure at 10 percent. The difference may cause some convention problems.

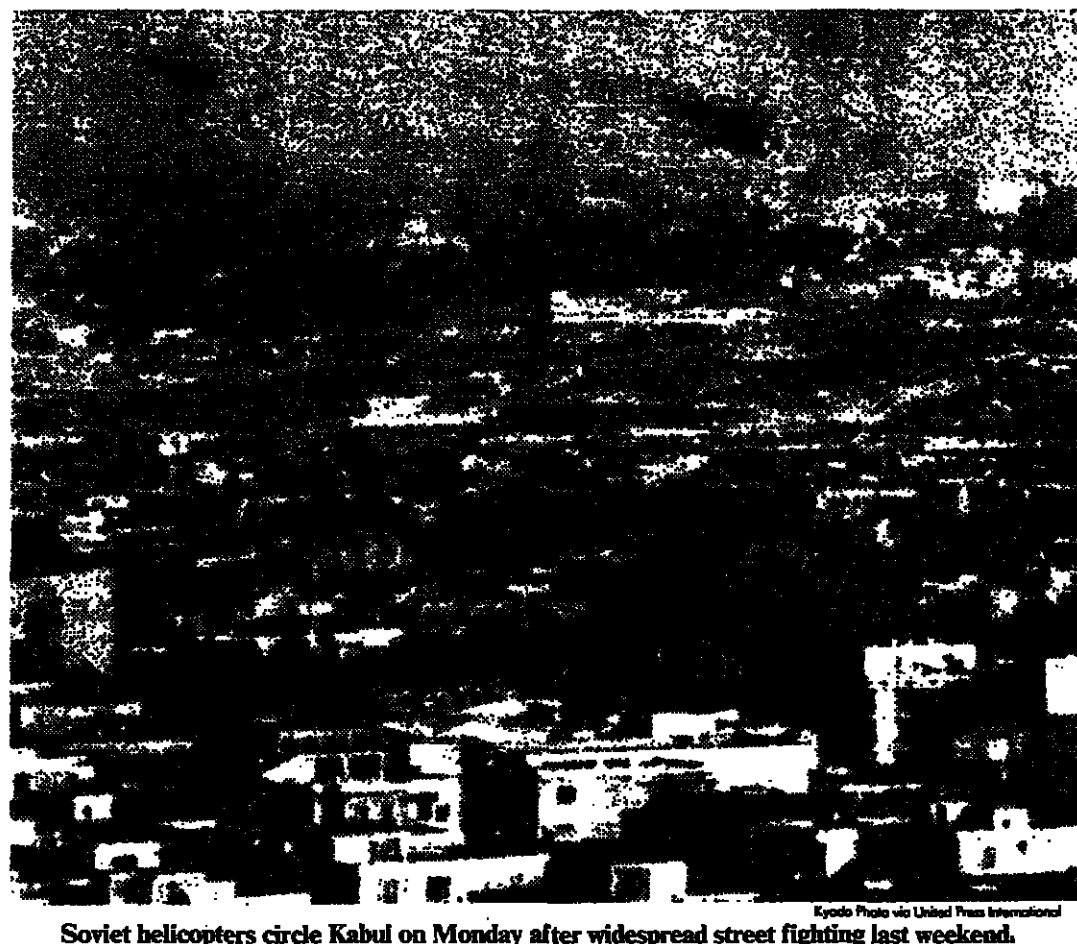
Republicans allocate their 22 delegates on a proportional basis this year.

Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Reagan has a rock-hard base of conservative support in the 25 percent to 35 percent range. In a multiple-candidate race, that is enough to put him ahead of anyone else.

But if the race narrows to a two-way battle, as with Mr. Bush, Mr. Reagan must broaden his appeal because his conservative supporters are not enough.

Mr. Bush beat Mr. Reagan in the Iowa precinct caucuses on Jan. 21 and public opinion polls have shown Mr. Bush even with or slightly ahead of Mr. Reagan.

The rest of the Republican field — Sen. Baker, Rep. Anderson, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, former governor John Connally of Texas and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois — has lagged far behind Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan.



Soviet helicopters circle Kabul on Monday after widespread street fighting last weekend.

6 Deaths Reported in Fighting

Army Rebels Said to Take Over Surinam

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Feb. 25 (AP) — Army sergeants agitated over pay and service conditions took control of this South American country today after an eight-hour battle in which at least six persons were reported killed. The rebel soldiers, calling themselves a National Military Council, issued a communique saying that the democratic principles of this former Dutch colony would be respected. The whereabouts of Premier Henck Arron and other officials of his politically moderate government were not known.

A witness said automatic weapons and bazookas started firing at about 3 a.m. at the headquarters of the 800-man army. He said that a patrol boat, apparently under rebel control, shelled police headquarters from the Surinam River, demolishing part of an upper story. The headquarters burned to the ground and neighboring buildings caught fire, he said.

Police Disarmed

Foreign communications outward were cut. The rebels occupied police stations and disarmed the police, the witness said.

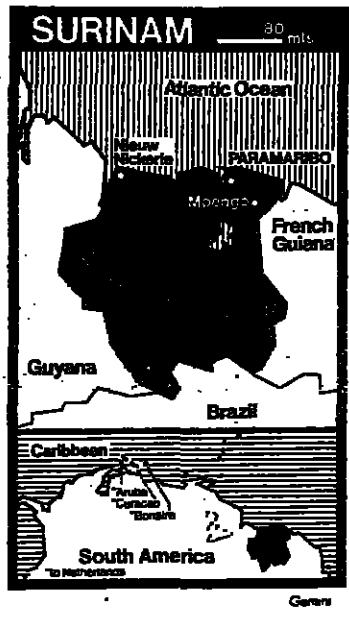
(Reports reaching The Hague said that six persons reported killed included two soldiers and two policemen. Up to 300 soldiers were involved in the uprising, the reports said.)

By 11 a.m., the fighting subsided and soldiers began patrolling the streets to halt looting that had broken out during the coup, witnesses said. Because of the fighting, stores and schools did not open this morning in this city of 150,000, on the Surinam River 15 miles south of the Atlantic coast.

The rebels' communique said: "The National Military Council states that the democratic principles of the lawful state of Surinam will be respected fully. We, the National Council, solemnly declare that the national interests of the total Surinam population are central in all measures we will take. All of the people are appealed on to follow orders strictly."

The communique was signed by **Snarez-Schmidt Meeting**

MADRID, Feb. 25 (UPI) — Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez went to Bonn today for a previously unannounced meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He was scheduled to return to Spain later today.



two sergeants, B.E. Sital and L. Neede, who had been leading efforts to get the government to listen to the grievances of noncommissioned officers over promotion, pay and relations between officers and noncommissioned officers.

Noncommissioned officers had already been virtually on strike for a month. Their leaders had been detained for alleged mutiny, and tomorrow a judge was to have decided on their sentence. The prosecutor asked for 10-month prison terms.

The Dutch-speaking country has been governed by Mr. Arron's Surinam National Party since gaining independence on Nov. 25, 1975. Much of Surinamese politics is based on rivalry between Hindus, Muslims and Creoles. Mr. Arron heads the major Creole party.

It was not clear to what extent ethnic factors weighed in the coup, which is the first since independence. Surinam, the former Dutch Guiana, has a population of 500,000 on 63,000 square miles.

Egypt, France in Talks

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali arrived today for talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on the latest Middle East developments.

By Edward T. Pound
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Last year President Carter quickly approved a change in financial arrangements for arms sales to Saudi Arabia that will cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars over the next few years, according to Defense Department officials and government documents.

President Carter, who did not announce his decision publicly, endorsed a plan that requires the United States to pay the Saudis interest on billions in advance payments that the Saudis make for military equipment and supplies.

Administration officials defended Mr. Carter's approval of the investment plan. One official, who asked not to be identified, said: "It is costing us a lot of money, but we had a free ride on that money for years. In fairness to the Saudis, we should pay interest on it."

The president's decision was disclosed in a study prepared by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, for Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont. The study was obtained by The New York Times.

The approval came a month after the Saudis agreed to increase their production of crude oil by one million barrels a day, an action that the administration praised. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of oil to the United States.

While the timing of Mr. Carter's decision on the investment plan appeared to be related to the Saudi decision to increase oil production, Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said it was not.

The Pentagon said that 79 countries and 13 international organizations buy arms from the United States and that only Saudi Arabia and Switzerland have received approval for the investment plan. According to the Pentagon, Switzerland, after learning of the approval given the Saudis, asked to participate and the request was approved on Dec. 19. The Swiss arms purchases are relatively small — \$62 million last year.

The Saudis buy the arms under the U.S. foreign military sales program. The Defense Department, the middleman, retains the advance payments as trustee, distributing them when bills come due from domestic defense contractors.

Before President Carter approved the plan, the United States retained the Saudi money without paying interest. Now, however, the quarterly payments are invested in United States government securities, according to Pentagon officials. They said the funds would be withdrawn periodically as needed to pay contractors.

Pentagon records show that as long as two years ago the Saudis asked the United States to invest their money, but President Carter gave his approval only last Aug. 9.

One official familiar with the situation said some authorities feared that if the president had rejected the investment plan, "the Saudis might have decided to be less cooperative about oil."

Russians Try to Tighten Grip

Pleas to End Strike Ignored by Afghans

By Michael Goldsmith

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 25 (AP) — Soviet and Afghan troops and bands of heavily armed civilians patrolled the Afghan capital today, but President Babrak Karmal's Soviet-backed government appeared to have virtually broken down.

Government ministries were paralyzed for a third day by a strike of civil servants and office workers, who ignored repeated broadcasts ordering them to return to work. A general strike of shopkeepers continued for a fifth day.

The martial law proclamation issued after the start of last week's general strike placed government authority in the hands of the Soviet military commander, an unidentified army general, and Soviet and Afghan troops apparently were placed under a joint command amid the continuing rebellion in the country.

That gave the Russians the last word on all military and civilian matters affecting Afghanistan. Reports reaching New Delhi today said gunfire was reported in Kabul last night.

A Frenchman in Kabul told a Paris radio station in a telephone interview that shots could be heard outside the city but that the center of the city was calm. The wife of a French official said, "We cannot move about. We are constantly being stopped. There are streets we cannot enter and all the shops are still closed. There is no way of buying provisions or even to communicate with food merchants."

Reliable medical sources said that more than 300 civilians died in six hours of street fighting that began Thursday. An unknown number of Soviet and Afghan soldiers also were killed, but most of the dead were believed to be anti-Communist Islamic mujahideen or holy warriors.

Radio Kabul called them "mercenaries," saboteurs and imperialist agents.

At the height of the battle, involving Soviet and Afghan tanks, armored cars, helicopter gunships and MiG fighter bombers, the government proclaimed martial law and threatened the death penalty to anyone found in unauthorized possession of firearms.

After the martial law proclamation, Kabul television announced an important speech by Mr. Karmal, but viewers were shown a week-old speech on Afghan farm policy.

Mr. Karmal has not been seen in public for three weeks. Unconfirmed reports said he took refuge in the Soviet Embassy during the fighting.

Official attempts to order the storekeepers to end their strike have been ignored. The only stores opened yesterday in this city of 600,000 persons were those selling perishable foodstuffs.

Soviet soldiers with T-55 and T-62 tanks stood guard at the airport, at key bridges over the Kabul River, at the Soviet civilian "ghetto" of Microrayon and at the approaches to the Soviet Embassy. Afghan tanks and armored cars patrolled the streets and stood guard at the main intersections.

Thousands of Afghan civilians filled the sidewalks in the city center under the watchful eye of soldiers. The martial law proclamation banned gatherings of more than four persons. Several Afghan armored cars slowly cruised the streets.

Civilian members of the ruling Khalq (People's) Party armed with Kalashnikov submachine guns helped to control the crowds, set up roadblocks, searched homes for arms and made many arrests. Reliable informants said the government appeared to have little control over members of the Khalq militia.

One Afghan official said rebels overran three police stations in the city.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Accuses U.S. of 'Naivete'

Bani-Sadr Commends Militants at Embassy

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 25 — Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today lauded the young militants holding the U.S. hostages in Tehran as a United Nations commission continued its investigation of the alleged crimes of the deposed shah of Iran.

The commission began its second day of work, meeting at the UN office here to plan its schedule. Iranian authorities insist the panel's mission is not linked to the release of the hostages, and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has indicated they will not be freed before April.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, in an interview with the Hong Kong Star, said the United States "attributed the seizure of the hostages to what they described as 'fanatical' Iranians. They then interpreted my election as a victory for a 'moderate' against the clergy."

"They are wrong on both counts," he continued. "They must understand that the students' action and my election constitute two faces of the same coin, namely, the Iranian people's wish for independence and an end to the United States' domination."

"I am amazed at the naivete of the American authorities."

Abdolkarim Lahidji, president of Iran's Human Rights Association, said after a meeting at the UN office that the commission had asked him to present a report on conditions under Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, which he hoped to have ready in two days.

As the five-man panel set about its task, Mr. Bani-Sadr reviewed a march-past from the wall of the mission where the estimated 50 Americans are being held. His attendance at the demonstration by tens of thousands of persons to climax a "national mobilization week"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Clearing Way for Debt-Aid Talks

OECD Endorses Turkish Economic Plan

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT) — The Western industrial powers today gave Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel their endorsement for his sweeping economic reform program, clearing the way for detailed negotiations on easing Turkey's spiraling financial debt.

This is the first major support move by the West since Mr. Demirel announced the reform plan on Jan. 25. The broad endorsement was made public by Emil van Lennep, secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Mr. van Lennep, acting as chairman of the OECD's permanent working party on medium-term economic problems, said after a session devoted to a Turkish presentation of the Demirel plan, "The consensus of the OECD was that the program deserved full support." He added that help should now be given to implementing it in an effective way.

'Full Support'

"This is full support," said Turgut Ozal, the Turkish undersecretary of state who briefed the working party on behalf of his government.

OECD and Turkish officials declined to discuss what specific steps individual governments and international banking bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund might take, or what role private banks might play in easing Turkey's growing debt burden.

Mr. Ozal said that Turkey's "financial gap" in 1980 — which, he stressed, did not represent the nation's current-account deficit — would total about \$3 billion. He did not disclose what the deficit would total this year.

Delegations discussed general orientations, but fuller clarifications will be needed, including economic forecasts. Mr. van Lennep said when asked why officials were not being more forthcoming on what, specifically, had been considered today. Follow-up OECD meetings

will be held here on March 24 and March 26, he said.

The officials clearly indicated that the focal point of interest is rescheduling Turkey's \$14-billion foreign debt. The interest payments alone will reach \$2.3 billion in 1980, rising to \$3.3 billion in 1983, Turkish officials said. Bilateral aid and loans of various kinds were discussed.

OECD and Turkish officials declined to confirm a report in the Financial Times today that the Turks were seeking either a commitment for \$8.5 billion in bilateral and untied loans during the next five years, or an agreement from commercial banks to reschedule nearly half of Turkey's foreign debt.

Saying that it was too early to be more specific, Mr. Ozal indicated that the amounts would be substantially in excess of the amount pledged in government aid by OECD countries last year. Taking account of recent currency revisions, those pledges came to \$960 million. Of this, Mr. Ozal said, \$350 million remains unused.

Previous reports had put the amount of foreign credits that Turkey was seeking at between \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion. "There are different elements in our gap and they could be taken care of in various ways, including debt rescheduling, and this is why it is difficult to be more detailed right now," Mr. Ozal said.

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The communique was signed by **Snarez-Schmidt Meeting**

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Sweden Finds It Is Not Immune to Racism

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — It wasn't much of a newspaper story, a handful of paragraphs and a small picture of two dark-haired young men sitting in the front seat of a car, bundled up against the cold.

The young men were Turkish immigrants hunting for work in Nykoping, Sweden. They were sleeping in their car in zero-degree weather because they couldn't find a place to live. They had been turned away from a number of apartments. The rental agent at one building told a Swedish reporter: "We had a meeting of the tenants' association and they don't want them. First, you can't talk to them. And they drink, fight and steal. So we're only renting to Swedes."

Britt Rosmark, a city official, told the reporter that she could do little because it was a private matter. The newspaper Expressen, Scandinavia's largest, reported the incident without comment.

But a few weeks earlier, Expressen had asked in an editorial: "Why didn't a fabulous economic boom permit the creation of a warm and humane society? The Swedish model doesn't function any more and isn't cited as an example. Our foreign friends, including the most faithful among them,

are asking anxiously about where we're going."

In the 1960s and early 1970s, Sweden's social planners proposed answers for almost every variation of human behavior imaginable. But they never considered

"In 1970, I was regarded as . . . exotic, essentially OK," said a Greek. "Now you go . . . anywhere and that look of contempt can be there."

Swedish racism. It seemed so unlikely, so un-Swedish. Now, everyone agrees, it is a fact of life for the 1.25 million immigrants and children of immigrants in an overall population of 8.5 million.

"In one generation, so much has changed," says Kjell Oberg, chairman of a government commission on discrimination. "We could be heading for an explosive situation if there isn't more understanding soon."

When Sweden imported labor during boom times, he said, half came from Finland, a country with vast cultural differences from its Scandinavian neighbors, and the rest came from southern Europe. When the economic expansion ended, the immigrants

remained to compete for jobs, housing and social services. Foreign labor represents about 5 percent of the work force, and about 10 percent of those on unemployment rolls and in retraining programs. And, Mr. Oberg said, "it is undoubtedly

true that foreign citizens commit more crimes than the native Swedish population."

"The problem," he went on, "is that a great many Swedes think the influx caused unemployment. It's extremely difficult to change their minds about it."

The situation is embarrassing for many Swedes because, for so long, they were harsh judges of racism in the United States, Rhodesia and South Africa. "It was easy for us to condemn others," Mr. Oberg said, "because we had no idea what could happen here when we were no longer in a homogeneous situation."

"In 1970, I was regarded as a kind of exotic, essentially OK," said the Greek con-

cierge at a Stockholm hotel. "Now things are different. You go into a restaurant, bar, anywhere and that look of contempt can be there."

In a recent television interview, Shadrach Odhiambo, an immigrant from Uganda who is a member of the Swedish national boxing team, told of waiting in line one day for a bus in Goteborg. A woman pushed in front of him, saying, "Swedes go first."

Mr. Oberg said that Swedes lack effective machinery to handle complaints of discrimination. Since 1974, he said, only about 100 cases have resulted in police reports; of these, only seven went to court. There were convictions in each case, all involving restaurants and hotels which refused to admit blacks. Fines of no more than \$25 were administered, which means, Mr. Oberg said, "that a hotel manager can say to himself discrimination is a pretty good investment."

Torsten Carlsson, editor of a newspaper in the town of Sodertalje, says he sees only one solution for a situation in which, according to projections, the immigrant population is bound to increase.

"We've got to make Swedes accept the immigrants," he said. "There's no other way out."

it is not immune to racism

Heroes' Welcome at White House

U.S. Jubilant Over Victory Of Olympic Hockey Team

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPT) — The victorious U.S. Olympic hockey team, "team of destiny," some wearing their gold medals, came in on a wave of national jubilation to the White House today to be lauded by President Carter as heroes who have made the American people "deeply grateful."

"For me, as president of the United States of America, this is one of the proudest moments I have ever experienced," Mr. Carter told the Olympic athletes. "We are all deeply grateful for your achievements. God bless every one of you. Thank you from the bottom of my heart."

The president gave speed skater Eric Heiden, who won five gold medals at the Lake Placid, N.Y., Winter Games, a bear hug as he welcomed the 150 youthful athletes for a White House luncheon in their honor.

"Our Olympic athletes are heroes," Mr. Carter told them. "I salute not just the medal winners, but all those who have worked so hard to represent the United States."

Upset Russians

The hockey triumph, in which a team of unknown 18-to-25-year-olds beat the formidable Soviet champions and then won the gold medal by defeating Finland yesterday, was "one of the most breathtaking upsets, not only in Olympic history, but in the entire history of sports," the president said.

On Capitol Hill, where congressmen praised the U.S. youngsters, a bill to award congressional gold medals to Mr. Heiden and the hockey team was introduced by Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill. It is expected to pass easily.

The euphoria felt in Washington was matched around the country. In New York's Radio City Music Hall yesterday, an audience of children and parents rose and cheered when a page announced that the U.S. team had defeated Finland and won the gold medal.

The crowd began singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the orchestra joined in. "We had two or three minutes of absolute joy, which I'm sure was reflected all over New York," a Music Hall spokesman said.

In Kansas City, Mo., a cheering throng interrupted a Kansas City Kings-Milwaukee Bucks basketball game to sing the National Anthem.

Javits to Seek Fifth Term in U.S. Senate

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP) — Sen. Jacob Javits today announced he would seek a fifth term in the U.S. Senate at the age of 75, ending months of speculation about the elder Republican's political intentions.

Among those mentioned as Republican candidates for Sen. Javits' seat is former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In Minnesota, where more than half of the U.S. hockey players live, motorists honked their horns and cheers broke out in bars and restaurants.

At the Olympic Center in Lake Placid, American flags waved in rhythm to chants of "U.S.A., U.S.A."

"This is worth five points to Jimmy Carter in the polls," said a veteran political observer in Washington.

Another Washingtonian, mindful of the run of dismal news lately — from the Iranian hostage frustrations to the collapse of détente because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — said of the televised hockey triumph and the gold medal award ceremony:

"That was our flag up there. It was great to see it to somebody else for a change."

At Andrews Air Force Base, Md., where the athletes arrived on government airplanes for their White House visit, some 1,000 people stood in a snowstorm to cheer them. John and Barbara Murray, a retired couple visiting from Massachusetts, said they came to the airport because they felt the athletes deserved a hero's welcome.

Mr. Murray said, "They beat, for all intents and purposes, a professional [Soviet] hockey team. They really stood tall and represented our country tremendously."

The hockey team's coach, Herb Brooks, told reporters:

"Going out and seeing Americans as we did today gives us the impression we really did something for all of the country. It gives a little different perspective on what it means to be an American."

Goalie Jim Craig, in describing the experience, said, "It's like going to the moon."

And for this day, at least, the nation felt the same.

Washington Overrides Objection

Ethiopian Envoys Caution U.S. Against Somalia Aid

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Ethiopian diplomats here say they have warned the United States that American arms aid to Somalia could lead to an Ethiopian invasion of Somalia that might involve an attack on military facilities there that the United States hopes to use.

Officials at the State Department said that they were aware of the Ethiopian warning, that they had tried to persuade the Ethiopians that their nation was not threatened, and that countering the Soviet threat to the Gulf region was more important than Ethiopian objections.

Negotiations on ports and airfields in Somalia have been the most difficult in the Carter administration's search for access to facilities along the shores of the Indian Ocean. U.S. officials have also been negotiating with the governments of Kenya and Oman for similar rights of access.

Administration officials said recently that the governments of Somalia, Kenya and Oman had agreed to allow U.S. forces the use of bases in return for American economic and military aid. The officials said that much negotiating over details, including the amount of aid, had still to be done.

Ever since the Iranian militants seized the American hostages in November, the Carter administration

Romanian Aide Asks for Asylum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP) — A middle-level Romanian diplomat drove his family onto an Army post in the Virginia suburbs early yesterday morning and asked for political asylum, State Department officials said.

They identified the defector as Nicolae Ion Horodnicea, third secretary at the embassy, and said his request was under review.

With his wife, Cristina, and their child, the diplomat, said to be in his late 30s and facing orders to return to Romania today, pulled up at a MP post at Ft. Belvoir around 1 a.m. yesterday and asked to be granted protection.

A department official described Mr. Horodnicea as a "generalist." He didn't deal with anything specific. He dealt with economics, politics, people on the [Capitol] Hill and diplomatic functions," the official said.



President Carter hugs five-time Olympic gold medalist speed skater Eric Heiden as he arrives at the White House yesterday.

Bani-Sadr Backs Militants At Embassy as 'Patriots'

(Continued from Page 1)

was seen as a gesture of approval for the militants.

In a speech to the marchers, Mr. Bani-Sadr made no reference to the captives.

A spokesman for the UN commission, which arrived two days ago, said Mr. Lahidi and five prominent Iranian jurists had informed the panel about human

rights violations. Asked whether they had discussed U.S. relations with the shah's regime, spokesman Samir Sambartol reporters, "I don't think so."

Mr. Lahidi, jailed in the 1960s for opposition activities, said the report he was preparing would provide details of U.S. patronage of the shah's reign and the former U.S. military and economic presence.

It was not clear whether the commission, comprising lawyers from Algeria, France, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela, would meet with the hostages. Sources close to the panel said it would raise the question of the Iranian authorities after it had finished hearing the bulk of testimony, in about two days' time.

The spokesman of the ruling Revolutionary Council, Hassan Habibi, said last night the commission would see the hostages only if it intended to take evidence from them. Washington has said it is opposed to the hostages being interrogated.

At today's demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy, the militants repeated their aim of getting back the shah. A statement read by one of them also sought to dispel any idea that the future Iranian parliament, to which Ayatollah Khomeini has delegated the task of setting terms for the hostages' release, would take a soft line.

'Satanic Existence'

The parliament, due to convene in the first week of April, "will spare no time in fighting against the satanic existence of America and will never fall short," the statement said.

The demonstration was called to back Ayatollah Khomeini's call for a "people's army" of 20 million to be ready to defend the country alongside the official armed forces. The marchers chanted "Death to America" and "The shah must be returned and executed."

Sources said the commission would hear major witnesses tomorrow, including persons jailed under the shah, central bank officials and victims of his secret police. The panel was expected to complete its task in about 10 days, they said.

Legal sources said Iran was now working on documents to support the formal request it will make to Panama for the shah's extradition. The English-language Tehran Times today published a letter said to have been handwritten by embassy hostage Bruce German, a 43-year-old budget officer.

Contents of Letter

The letter, addressed "To the American people," notes that the militants holding the embassy believe the shah was a tyrant guilty of many crimes and says, "We wish to repeat our urgent request that the shah be returned to Iran as soon as possible, by whatever means. His return means our freedom."

Along with the letter, dated Feb. 13, the Tehran Times published a photograph identified as one of Mr. German, wearing glasses, smiling, clean-shaven, his hair neatly cut. Yesterday, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman and Iran's UN ambassador denied any connection between the work of the commission and the release of the hostages.

"There was no linkage between the formation of the commission and release of the hostages, if by linkage you mean a deal. Ayatollah Khomeini, who has the ultimate authority over the crisis, does not make deals," Ambassador Mansour Farhang said on CBS-TV's "Face The Nation."

Zaire Currency Value Reduced 30 Percent

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (AP) — The Zaire Embassy here said today that the country's currency, the Zaire, had been devalued by 30 percent effective last Friday. One Zaire is now worth about 35 U.S. cents.

The currency had been devalued by 35 percent last August. An embassy spokesman said the latest devaluation was the final one agreed upon in talks between Zaire government officials and the International Monetary Fund, which is overseeing a plan to keep Zaire from going bankrupt.

Carter, Khomeini: View of UN Panel at Odds

By John Kifner

PARIS (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's apparent severing of the activities of the special United Nations commission from the question of the release of the U.S. Embassy hostages illustrates the fundamental differences in the way the Americans and the Iranians view the commission — differences that appear to dim President Carter's hopes that the commission will be a device to free the Americans.

In a statement Saturday welcoming the commission, in which he urged "our dear martyred people, the injured, the heroes of the revolution," to come to Tehran to appear before "the court," Iran's leader said it would be up to the new Islamic parliament to decide if the hostages should be released and, if so, what demands should be made in return for their release.

The White House was reportedly jolted by the development, and officials said that it was contrary to their understanding of the arrangements of the commission. Administration officials said the purpose of the commission was "not only to hear Iran's grievances but to bring about an early end to the crisis," meaning the release of the hostages.

The most certain practical effect of the ayatollah's statement appeared to be that there was no chance the hostages would be released before mid-April. The first round of the elections for the 270-seat Majlis (parliament) are scheduled for March 14 with a runoff on April 3 for races in which no candidate receives a majority. The new legislators are not expected to take their seats for 40 days or so.

There could, however, be further delays. A heated debate is going on over whether the rules of the election should be changed to allow proportional representation in the parliament, rather than the majority voting plan, to protect minority interests. It is conceivable that the election could be delayed while new rules are formulated. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said he would express his views on the matter in the next three days.

U.S. Hopes

The Carter administration had been guardedly hopeful of the swift release of the hostages, and at one point the date of Feb. 27 was mentioned as a kind of deadline.

The ayatollah's message had several other implications, although, as has frequently been the case in the murky current of events in Iran, their import was not entirely clear.

It was the first time that the ayatollah had not simply and directly tied the release of the hostages to the return of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, which has been his unceasing refrain for nearly four months. By saying they could not be released until parliament met, the ayatollah, by implication, for the first time set a time frame in which release was possible.

Ayatollah Khomeini also removed the final power over the hostages from the hands of the militants who seized the embassy on Nov. 4 and have held it ever since, and gave that power to the new government. This, in a sense, seemed to mark one of the first major steps in institutionalizing power in the new Iran.

Power has really rested in the charismatic figure of the ayatollah as the personification of revolutionary authority and legitimacy until now. The militants at the embassy

for example, have said they would release the hostages only on the direct order of the imam, as the ayatollah is usually called.

Saturday night the students, who according to the state radio celebrated wildly after hearing the statement, issued a communiqué accepting the new allocation of power, saying: "You have ordered that the matter of the hostages lies with the representatives of the people in the Majlis. We will always submit to the will of the brave and militant nation."

These would appear to be developments favorable to the eventual freeing of the hostages, but there were also factors that could lead to further delays.

First, the ayatollah's speech gave the new parliament the power to set the conditions for the return of the hostages. The new government could use these powers to negotiate a way out of the impasse, or it could conceivably demand the return of the shah, bringing the whole procedure back to the beginning.

Furthermore, the structure and personalities of the new government raise the possibility of internal conflict on the issue. Mr. Bani-Sadr has been the single Iranian revolutionary leader critical of the taking of the hostages. Were his supporters to win control of the new parliament, he presumably would try to find a way out.

However, the Islamic Revolutionary Party, which had semi-official status as the organ of the powerful clerical revolutionary leaders, said it was defeated in the presidential election; it is trying hard for a comeback.

Over Afghanistan, Sakharov Exile

Discord Divides U.S., Soviet Scientists

By Bradley Graham

HAMBURG, Feb. 25 (WP) — The senior Soviet scientist meets the senior American scientist at a hotel here. They talk, but they don't communicate.

The Russian, dismissing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the internal exile of Nobel Peace Prize-winning physicist Andrei Sakharov, speaks of renewed friendship and cooperation as though nothing had happened.

"I have many good friends in your country and I want to continue to have friendly connections," says Nikolai Blokhin, president of

the Soviet Union's Academy of Medical Sciences.

The American is not interested in further contact. He is profoundly upset at the Soviet Union and his anger is deepened by Soviet refusal even to discuss human rights issues with him.

'Wife Beaters'

"I don't want to see my Soviet friends anymore," Nobel Prize-winning chemist Chris Arfson said later in an interview. "It's like when you have a friend and then discover he's a wife beater. I feel like saying about the Russians, there go my former friends, the wife beaters."

These remarks reflect the souring of relations in the world scientific community in the wake of an overall spooling of East-West contacts. A forum of about 300 scientists from 35 countries convened here last week to discuss whether the scientific exchanges between East and West could be salvaged.

Organized within the framework of the 1975 Helsinki accords, the conference was intended to promote scientific cooperation, but it has turned into a political joust.

The U.S. delegation has protested the treatment of Mr. Sakharov and other Soviet scientists, such as dissidents Andrei Sakharov, a computer technician, and Yuri Orlov, a physicist. American and other Western scientists have urged their Soviet counterparts to pressure the Kremlin to rehabilitate these imprisoned colleagues and relax curbs on scientific exchanges or else suffer a boycott on cooperation by the West.

The East-bloc delegations have responded by reciting the official Soviet explanation on the penalties for dissident scientists. The Russians say they care for the conference to discuss science, not politics. "I can't get two inches with them," says Mr. Arfson, echoing other Western delegates.

Midway through the two-week conference, Western delegations are expressing doubt that a consensus will be reached on any meaningful final communiqué.

U.S. scientists say they will not accept a document that does not include a strong reassertion of human rights. But the Soviet delegation would prefer the forum to conclude with a simple catalog of East-West programs undertaken so far, together with a pledge by all to continue to expand these exchanges.

There are several factors working for a compromise. One is an abiding European interest in sustaining scientific contacts and avoiding a new Cold War. Another is the urgency of the scientific problems outlined here — cancer and heart diseases, new energy sources, environmental pollution and urban development.

Moreover, the outcome of this forum will help set the stage for a full hearing on human rights scheduled for the autumn in Madrid by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Geologist Eugen Seibold, president of the West German delegation and host for the forum, said: "The Soviets are seeing we're really serious in what we're saying about human rights. But maybe the results can be nothing more than a paper saying that we met and the weather this week was fine."

Six-Month Suspension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI) — The U.S. National Academy of Sciences announced today that it was suspending for six months its exchanges with the Soviet Academy of Sciences because of the treatment of Mr. Sakharov. The action calls off a joint conference on nuclear fusion next month and three planning sessions.

British Steelmen Call Off Strike At 2 Concerns

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Nearly 3,000 employees of two of Britain's biggest privately owned steel companies returned to work today after voting over the weekend against continued participation in a national steel strike.

The return to work at Hadfields in Sheffield, a major Northern England steel town, and Renfrew Oak in the Midlands industrial gravel was a major setback for the strikers, who are mainly from the state-owned British Steel Corp.

The growing revolt among 15,000 employees of independent steel firms followed opposition to strike calls from other British workers, including auto workers and coal-miners who voted "no" to strikes last week.

Keith Jones, steel strike coordinator in the Yorkshire area, said: "I'm dismayed at the men's actions. I appeal to the lads in the private sector to stick with the union and support the strike until the end." However, there was no sign that the two major steel unions, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Blastfurnacemen's union, plan to call off their 34-day-old walkout.

A Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in the Feb. 23-24 International Herald Tribune stated that Israel would convert its currency to make 10 shekels equal an Israeli pound. The correct conversion is one shekel for 10 pounds. The IHT regrets the error.

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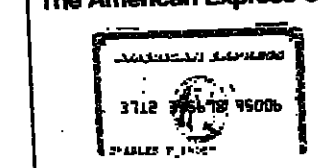


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Auction of Elk Hills Oil at Highest Price Helped Raise U.S. Energy Costs Sharply

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Energy prices went up sharply, following the U.S. economy many of dollars, after the Energy Department auctioned some federal-owned oil two months ago for the world's highest contractual

The Elk Hills oil sale, as it was known, also brought strong protests from energy exporting countries, several of which have cited the sale as justification for recent price increases. At the time, the Carter administration was urging these countries to reduce their prices, which were much lower.

The oil from the Elk Hills reserve in California, was purchased by Phillips Petroleum on a high bid of \$41 a barrel in December. At the time the price of decontrolled oil in the United States was about \$3 a barrel.

"Bad Thing"
The immediate effect of the Phillips purchase, according to oil economists, was to raise the price of decontrolled crude oil to about \$40 several weeks. Publication of the price also contributed to the rise in the world oil market at a time when spot market prices were already gyrating wildly in response to sharp cuts in Iranian production, threats of reduced exports from other countries and steadily rising prices everywhere.

The response, at home and abroad, has made officials cringe in the Department of Energy, where a decision was made to accept the bid, and in the White House and the Department of State. Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan Jr. said that selling the high bid was a "disastrous thing to do." His department was now seeking ways to avert such a "bad thing" from happening again.

Even groups usually at odds with each other, such as oil refiners and consumer activists, have condemned the Department of Energy's action because it served to undercut Carter administration attempts to keep down the prices of gasoline and fuel oil and thus moderate inflation.

Other angry reactions to the sale of the relatively small amount of oil, a mere 10,000 barrels a day, came from Ottawa, Mexico City, Paris and Riyadh. Saudi Arabian oil officials, the people Washington has sought to placate, ridiculed U.S. energy policy in meetings with Americans in Riyadh. The action has also provided political ammunition to Mr. Carter's rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy, who accused the administration last month of bungling energy policy.

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., also views oil policy in general as almost the opposite of Sen. Kennedy's, warning that the inflationary effects of the Elk Hills sale would be potentially devastating to a national economy because it might drive petroleum prices even higher than it already had.

The Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve, federal lands set aside initially to provide oil for the Navy, is being sold as a practical matter of oil companies under a system of competitive bids set by law. And acting to the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74, Congress in 1976 ordered production of the naval reserve lands that were already pumping and auctions were scheduled. Last November, the Department of Energy, which, on its own initiative, assumed control of the reserves in the Department of the Navy, announced that it would again give bids for 127,465 barrels of oil from Elk Hills No. 1.

The opening of bids in the following month was delayed until after the end of the Caracas meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a meeting at which many members warned of rising oil prices.

If the several score bids submitted stood out when they were read just before Christmas, Phillips Petroleum had submitted a bid translated to \$41 a barrel for 100 barrels a day of Elk Hills oil, an average of about \$6 a barrel more than the other bids and at \$11 a barrel more than the high price at the time for crude oil in the area of California.

Wayne Glasco, director of North American crude supplies for Phillips, said that the company needed

oil on the West Coast, where the company does not normally operate, to meet contractual obligations with Tosco, a small refiner in California to which Phillips had sold a refinery and in doing so had guaranteed a 10-year supply of crude for the facility.

"We were reading the market a little bit differently than the other companies," Mr. Glasco recalled. "We needed the oil and we felt that the price bid was the price that would be necessary to buy that amount of oil."

The \$41 bid sent shock waves through the oil business, according to Bruce Wilson, a petroleum economist in McLean, Va. "Upon public announcement of the Elk Hills bidding results, prices of decontrolled domestic crude began to move in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana to the \$37 to \$41 per barrel levels," he said. "Producers observed that there was no reason to take less for their oil than the U.S. government was willing to take."

The implications abroad are "already evident since both Mexico and Canada have or are in the process of increasing their oil and gas export prices to the United States, citing the Elk Hills sale as justification," he said.

Frank Cahoon, president of Copano Refining in Corpus Christi, Texas, sued the Department of Energy in an unsuccessful attempt to block the sale. "Accepting the Phillips bid was absolutely stupid," Mr. Cahoon said, "because it drove up oil prices overnight, even beyond \$41 a barrel." Refiners in Michigan and California made similar formal complaints.

Edwin Rothschild, director of Energy Action, a consumer activist group in Washington that has been lobbying to hold down petroleum prices, said "it looks like the gov-

ernment wants to outdo the Arabs in jacking up the price of crude oil." Such sarcasm has also been voiced by Saudi oil officials, according to Fred Dutton, a former State Department official and attorney who represents Saudi interests here.

"The Elk Hills sale didn't go down well with various elements of Saudi society," Mr. Dutton said. "Here we were asking them to hold oil prices to \$26 a barrel, when all of a sudden they find out we're selling it at \$41 a barrel."

Canadian complaints were more direct. Ray Hnatyshyn, Canadian energy minister, noted last month in a message to Mr. Duncan that Canada intended to increase the price of natural gas shipped to the United States. Mr. Hnatyshyn said that even the increased price of the gas, when compared to the equivalent amount of oil, was below the price "at which the United States government is auctioning its production from Naval Petroleum Reserves."

Mr. Duncan said that he had been advised by Energy Department attorneys that the Phillips bid had to be accepted because the law stated that the sale should be to the highest qualified bidder.

However, some critics have pointed to a number of ambiguities in the law and administrative measures that might have been taken to block the sale. Meantime, Sens. Kennedy and Johnston have, together with Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., also introduced a bill that would block further sales of Elk Hills oil and divert the crude to strategic reserves.

As a final irony, the sale to Phillips did not go through. As it was allowed to do under the contract, Phillips canceled its bid earlier this month, saying it believed that it could buy the oil elsewhere at slightly cheaper prices.



CONFIRMED — The Right Rev. Robert Runcie, 58, gives his blessing during service in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in London yesterday, confirming him as the 102d archbishop of Canterbury.

To Counter Soviet Superiority

U.S. Military Seeks Poison Gas Arsenal

By Malcolm W. Browne

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT) — In view of the problems that have undermined Soviet-American détente, many military experts here believe that the United States needs to revive and develop its ability to wage chemical warfare. Intelligence officials say that the Soviet Union has absolute superiority over the rest of the world in its ability to use poison gases and to defend itself against them.

Unconfirmed reports by refugees that the Soviet Union has used gas attacks in its intervention in Afghanistan have lent urgency to Pentagon concerns that, ever since World War II, Moscow has been increasing its lead over the West in all forms of chemical warfare. Whether or not the Afghan reports are true, Defense Department experts say there are many confirmations that the Russians are both ready and willing to wage chemical warfare.

Many public officials, members of Congress and military planners oppose expansion of the American capacity to wage chemical warfare. Some cite humanitarian reasons; others question its efficacy. Also, there has been vocal concern in Congress over the safety of storing or transporting the gases. But the assertion by military intelligence that the Russians could inflict severe damage on the West with chemical weapons has not been challenged.

Now, military officials, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, are seeking support from Congress and President Carter for at least a modest increase in the chemical warfare program, to include facilities for manufacturing new poison gas weapons and to improve defenses against chemical attack.

The armed forces have begun buying various new devices for improving defenses against poison gas. They include electro-chemical poison gas detectors, nonpermeable uniforms and improved gas masks. The Defense Department recently awarded contracts totaling \$10 million to suppliers of the new M-51 chemical warfare shelter for use on the battlefield.

All Soviet armored vehicles and many other military vehicles are being retrofitted to be pressurized and filtered against poison gas, and Soviet units are said to be always accompanied by efficient machinery for decontaminating troops and equipment.

Intelligence officials say that Soviet training maneuvers are so realistic that they routinely use live nerve gas barrages, which have accidentally killed some troops.

American field commanders devote relatively little time to CBR (chemical, bacteriological, radiological warfare) training; training involves only simulated situations, no real poisons.

The Russians are believed to have invented no chemical poisons since World War II that the United States could not duplicate and manufacture quickly. Even without new poisons, chemical warfare achieved fearsome efficiency many decades ago, particularly during World War I when mustard gas caused hundreds of thousands of casualties.

Modern war gas is so toxic that a pinhead-sized drop of it applied to a person's skin will quickly kill. Furthermore, because the raw materials and processes are so similar, manufacture of the gas in huge quantities is no more difficult than manufacturing chemically similar pesticides, fertilizers and laundry detergents. Thus, it would be very difficult to monitor any agreement banning chemical weapons.

While military arsenals include such established staples as mustard gas, the much more potent poison gases most commonly stocked by both the United States and the So-

viet Union are called nerve gases, because they can destroy the functioning of the nervous system.

Most of the nerve agents are invisible and odorless; they begin to take effect immediately or within 15 minutes of exposure. The pupils contract, and headache, vomiting, muscular convulsions and coma are quickly followed by death.

The difficulty of handling and storage is one problem that has inhibited the deployment of nerve gases by the United States, and casualties have been reported from inadvertent stockpile leakages. A solution to this kind of problem is offered by the binary projectile, which the Army would like to begin producing; despite congressional resistance in the past, Army officials say that they have nearly completed the basic research needed to begin production.

In a binary artillery shell or bomb, two relatively harmless materials are kept separated until the projectile is used, at which point they combine chemically to form nerve gas. In particular, the Army hopes to set up facilities for producing binary nerve gas to be

launched by 155mm and 8-inch artillery shells.

Although the binary system has already been developed, questions remain about the trajectory of binary shells, and Army experts believe that they should be thoroughly tested, using real war gas.

Chemical warfare is generally supposed to be banned by international agreement. Most nations have signed the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, banning poison gases, liquids and devices from warfare. But there are some loopholes. The United States did not sign the protocol until Jan. 22, 1975, and then with the stipulation that it would reply in kind if "an enemy state or any of its allies" should initiate chemical warfare.

The Soviet Union signed the protocol in 1928, but it stipulated that immunity to chemical warfare would not apply to any nation declining to sign the protocol. To date, neither Afghanistan nor Laos has signed, and Yemen signed only in 1971. Soviet or Soviet-backed troops have been reported to have used poison gas in all three countries.

Congress Balks at Shifting Nuclear Exports Authority

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP) — A fight has broken out between Congress and the Carter administration over an administration move to strip the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of its licensing authority over nuclear exports.

The plan to give licensing authority for overseas uranium shipments to the State Department has run into such opposition in the House and Senate that the White House Office of Management and Budget is having second thoughts about including it in its plan to reorganize the nuclear commission. The reorganization plan is due on President Carter's desk in less than a week.

"Even if the plan is organizational merit," said a White House source, "this may not be the time to reorganize nuclear exports."

The plan to move the nuclear export authority was floated late last month to key congressional committees with the full backing of the State and Energy Departments.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission gave it lukewarm support, with three commissioners approving and two in opposition.

The State and Energy Departments were pushing the move because they feared that the United States was acquiring an image of not being a reliable supplier of enriched uranium to countries needing it for nuclear power. They did not feel that buyers of U.S. uranium should have to go through the long licensing delays imposed by the nuclear commission's hearings on their export applications.

"I don't think it's a good idea," NRC Commissioner Victoria Giliusky said. "Leaving the licensing of nuclear exports with the NRC provides an independent check and maintains a degree of consistency for something that on occasion might be subject to political exigencies."

Congressional opposition surfaced almost as soon as the plan was proposed. Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., co-sponsor of the original legislation giving the authority to the nuclear panel, opposed it at a recent leadership meeting at the White House. He was followed by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., chairman of the Nuclear Regulation subcommittee.

Gerard Smith, ambassador-at-large for weapons nonproliferation matters. If anything, the aides said, Mr. Smith's lobbying hurt rather than helped the move.

If nuclear export licensing were to move from the nuclear commission to the State Department, Congress would have a lot less to say about an individual uranium export. As things stand, Congress can block an uranium export license granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. If the State Department had the licensing authority for uranium exports and granted a license, Congress would have to pass a joint resolution to disallow a license.

In explaining part of the opposition to the move, a key congressional aide said that, if the authority went to the State Department, uranium export licenses would come easier for countries like India, Pakistan, South Africa, Taiwan, Argentina and Brazil, all on the fringe of becoming nuclear weapons states or expanding a power that already exists.

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According to key congressional aides, the move to strip the nuclear panel of its export licensing powers

Staff at Paris Daily Will Try Again

Le Monde Newsmen Split in Vote for Future Director

By Frank J. Priol

PARIS, Feb. 25 (NYT) — There have been no posters, no rallies, no television commercials. Even so, this past Saturday and Sunday were important election days in France: The editorial staff of Le Monde met to elect their future boss.

After three rounds of voting, with the field narrowed from four candidates to two, neither of the survivors had the necessary 60 percent of the eligible vote. A new election will be held within three months.

Le Monde is the most influential newspaper in Paris and, thus, in France. It is owned mostly by its employees and run entirely by them. Appearing around noon on the day before the date on the masthead, it is on the desks of France's elite when they return from lunch.

Le Monde was founded in 1944 at the instigation of de Gaulle who wanted a new version of the prewar daily Le Temps to carry France through the reconstruction period. He named Hubert Beuve-Mery, with whom he had worked in the Resistance and who had been a stringer for Le Temps in Prague before the war, as director of the new paper.

Mr. Beuve-Mery served for 25 years, then appointed his right-hand man, Jacques Fauvet, to take over. Mr. Fauvet plans to step down at the end of 1982. Having no heir apparent, he turned the matter of a successor over to the staff.

More than a dozen candidates were proposed, but a straw vote cut the number down to four: Jacques Amalric, 41, the foreign editor; Jacques Decroix, 42, a deputy editor in chief; Andre Fontaine, 58, editor in chief; and Claude Julien, 54, who edits a subsidiary publication, Le Monde Diplomatique. In the third round of voting, with just two candidates left, Mr. Julien held onto a narrow lead over Mr. Amalric, who is a former foreign correspondent in Washington and Moscow.

The election of the next director of Le Monde is widely recognized as a major event because the newspaper not only reports but helps to set French policy. The director is one of the most powerful men in the country.



Claude Julien



Jacques Amalric

French newspapers traditionally are long on political and social analysis and short on hard news. Le Monde, with its staff of almost 200 editors and reporters, including 20 foreign correspondents, attaches

more importance to news than most.

It has achieved some notable scoops, including, recently, an exclusive interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. It is

still filled day after day with long essays — some by staffers, others by prominent French intellectuals and current or former political figures. Probably because of these lengthy and, by American standards, ponderous pieces, Le Monde has been called the least-read important newspaper in the world.

In spite of its relatively heavy fare, its lack of pictures and comic strips and its lofty disdain for scandal and sensation, Le Monde has grown steadily in popularity as it has increased in prestige. At a time when Le Figaro and France-Soir, once the undisputed circulation king in Paris, are losing circulation steadily, Le Monde has a circulation of 500,000 copies and is consistently in the black.

When he started Le Monde, Mr. Beuve-Mery had six co-founders. Most were, like him, men who had been loyal to de Gaulle during the war. Later they turned the paper into a cooperative, retaining 40 percent of the ownership themselves and giving another 40 percent to the journalists. Still, while other members of the staff have shares, too, the journalists retain effective control of the paper.

After Rhodesian Elections

Mugabe Wants Coalition With Nkomo

SALISBURY, Feb. 25 (AP) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe said today that he would invite rival guerrilla chief Joshua Nkomo to join him in a coalition government after black members of the new Parliament are elected this week.

It does not matter how many seats we win or what level of seats we secure. We will form a coalition with Mr. Nkomo's party," Mr. Mugabe said in an interview with the Argus Africa News Service of South Africa.

Merger of the two guerrilla forces with the regular Rhodesian Army is the goal of the Commonwealth monitoring forces, and as a first step, 500 of Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas moved into a Rhodesian Army base today. Small units of Rhodesian

regulars have been waiting three days for the go-ahead to move into three camps of Mr. Mugabe's larger guerrilla army, but it was not known whether his forces would agree to the merger.

Mr. Mugabe's statement today was his first firm offer of a coalition with Mr. Nkomo. The latter has not said whether his party, the Patriotic Front, would accept a coalition with Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, which in the voting Wednesday through Friday is expected to win the largest bloc of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in the 100-seat Parliament.

The 20 seats reserved for whites have been won by former prime minister Ian Smith's party.

Mr. Mugabe warned the white minority, which ruled Rhodesia's black majority for nine decades and still controls the armed forces, against staging a coup to overthrow the new government.

"Serious Backlash"

"It could only have a serious backlash effect which those who will have planned it will regret," Mr. Mugabe said.

Success in the attempts to merge regular and guerrilla armies would go a long way toward avoiding a renewal of fighting, which many feared would occur once the elec-

tions were finished and the British-led monitoring force withdrawn.

But the real test was whether Mr. Mugabe's army, which totaled 17,000 of the 22,300 guerrillas in cease-fire assembly camps, would agree to the merger project.

Wary Guerrillas

Mr. Mugabe's army did more fighting during the guerrilla war that ended with last month's British-negotiated truce, and thus his men were more wary of the Rhodesian regulars than Mr. Nkomo's men.

Meanwhile, a West German journalist who was in the central Rhodesian town of Gwelo yesterday when a bomb wrecked the offices of a pro-Mugabe newspaper and killed two persons reported that there was evidence the victims were planting the bomb and that one of them was white. One of the Swiss Catholic missionaries who publish the paper said the bombing and the publication Saturday of a counterfeit edition of the paper appeared to be attempts to discredit Mr. Mugabe's party.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo formed a loose military alliance during their guerrilla war against white rule in Rhodesia, and last year they negotiated the London peace treaty together. But Mr. Mugabe, convinced he had the most support among Rhodesian blacks, decided to campaign alone.

Remor Triggers Earth Slides in California Desert

RING CREST, Calif., Feb. 25 — A strong earthquake rolled over a wide area of Southern California early today, shattering towns, sparking a fire and eroding desert landscapes that had been stable.

No injuries were reported, but 10 million people living between the Mexican border and Angeles were jolted awake by quake, which registered 5.1 on Richter scale. Several aftershocks were recorded. There were reports of windows falling in Indio and Palm Desert. Crews worked to clear several off the highway between Ring Crest and Palm Desert. A house in the desert community of Rancho Mirage was aged when the quake broke a rail gas line to a water heater the pilot light set off a blaze, officials said.

There were no reports of additional damage to several desert towns that broke and caused flooding last week's string of Pacific storms. Dams in the San Diego area which overflowed during the rains, also appeared stable.



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Who's Pulling the Strings?

The United States is being jerked about in Iran like a marionette. First hopes are raised and then they're dashed. Deals are promised and then denied. Now, to the tentative approval of those who will grab at any straw, a new member has been added to the pantheon of Iranian decision-makers. The Islamic Consultative Assembly, which is not yet elected, let alone sitting, has been granted authority by the ayatollah to consider what trade-offs will be required to win the release of the hostages. The assembly, when it finally convenes — with luck, sometime in April — will add its collective voice to those of the Ayatollah Khomeini, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the militants in the embassy and a variety of hojatoleslams and mullahs in Tehran. Qom and all around the country.

Iran went for a long time without elections of any kind under the shah. Now they have all kinds, including constitutional referendums (last November), presidential elections (January) and the upcoming assembly contest. And they all seem to provide forums for raising false hopes about the release of the hostages. Only this time it's a bit different. President Carter retreated from his stand that no UN commission could investigate the alleged crimes of the shah until the hostages had been released. All of the available evidence seems to point to the fact that he made this turnabout in the belief that there was to

be a causal relationship between the commission carrying out its mandate and Iran releasing the hostages.

But the latest word from Iran, this time with a rather eerie consistency, is that the ayatollah doesn't make deals and there is no link between the activities of the commission and the hostages, unless the commission decides to interrogate them as part of its investigation. When if ever they are to be released, and on what conditions, remains anybody's guess. That would appear to pose a moral choice for the commission members. Do they go ahead with their investigation in the hope that the Iranian authorities, whoever they may be, and despite the rhetoric to the contrary, will keep their bargain and let the hostages go? Or do they demand a public commitment that Iran will set the hostages free before they go on with their work? The latter is no more likely than the former to win the release of the hostages, but at least it will avoid the dangerous precedent that a single instance of hostage-taking blackmail can succeed in extracting concession after concession.

As for President Carter, one would have thought that his recent experience with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would have taught him a lesson: If you are going to make gentlemen's agreements, you should be quite certain you are dealing with gentlemen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Little Leverage at the Fed

The Federal Reserve Board grimly pledges to squeeze harder than ever to hold down the growth of the money supply. Its chairman, Paul Volcker, assured Congress that the new rigor is not a mere passing phase but a policy for the years ahead. Tight money is a necessary part of any strategy to restrain inflation. But it is only part of a strategy, and it's important to note the limits of monetary policy.

You will frequently hear the argument that a sufficiently tight limit on the supply of money in any country will stop inflation dead in its tracks. That is the voice of economic fundamentalism. Inflation, according to this school, is merely the result of a complaisant government's errors in letting too much money loose in its pursuit of easy popularity.

The fundamentalist theory is half right, in the sense that too loose a monetary policy speeds up inflation dangerously. But the reverse is not true — for even a very tight monetary policy will not necessarily slow inflation down much.

The basic mistake in the fundamentalist theory is its assumption that the government totally controls the supply of money. But money is, after all, anything that buyers and sellers are willing to use as money. If the government squeezes the supply of one kind of money, the financial markets are very ingenious at inventing others. The simplest defini-

tion of money is currency plus demand deposits in banks. But there are further definitions out through the other kinds of deposits and the negotiable bills and bonds that people — not most people, but certain financial people — use as money to pay each other. In the past several years it is the more esoteric varieties of money that have been expanding most rapidly.

Where does inflation come from? Inflation is the rise in the average of all prices, including the price of labor. Ending inflation means keeping that average at zero — which means in turn that every price that rises must be balanced by the fall in some other price. The same thing holds for wages, as long as productivity fails to increase. But Americans have become very good at preventing any cuts in wages and in most prices. They have elevated the practice of no wage or price cuts into a principle of social equity.

People running for public office are now casting about desperately for remedies to inflation that do not threaten anyone with wage or price cuts. They increasingly grasp at mechanical solutions imposed by Washington. The panacea of choice on the right is to "stop printing money" — just as, on the left, it is wage and price controls. Neither offers any real promise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Brain Drain

It is doubtful that the United States can really prevent the sale of much high technology to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the invasion of Afghanistan. It is certainly foolish to stretch this boycott to the banning of all Soviet citizens from technical conferences in the United States. And it is downright idiotic to make the experts of other nations, including China, swear not to discuss such conferences with anyone from any communist nation, including China.

That is what happened the other day when the Commerce Department, muttering threats of criminal prosecution, swore dozens of foreigners to a selective secrecy before allowing them into a meeting on computer technology. The "secrets" thus protected, of course, are regularly described in technical publications. The real secrets held by the

conferees, by their own testimony, are those of commercial rather than military value, and they are highly paid to guard those secrets more scrupulously than any government clerk.

Washington's defense for this indignity, and for barring Soviet scientists from other meetings in the United States, is that discussion of technical material with foreigners constitutes its "export" and requires a license of the sort that has been revoked for hard goods. The result of such pettifoggery, however, can only be to keep away from the United States all significant international meetings, leaving Americans who are curious about communist advances to beg for admission to communist countries. It is the license of the literal-minded bureaucrats that needs to be revoked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Tito: A Soviet Move?

Tito's unique status means that there is no official in a position to step into his shoes and take over the reins of government in Yugoslavia alone. The plan is for a collective regime to succeed to power, but the arrangement does not seem to rest on particularly firm foundations.

As a result, the possibility cannot be ruled out that rivalries for supremacy will lead to one or another of the contenders calling on

the Soviet Union for aid, on the grounds that socialism is threatened.

How Moscow would react to such a call depends largely on its appraisal of what the West would do. In other parts of the world, the Russians have recently shown considerable readiness to take risks, and this is a factor that should not be overlooked in U.S. and NATO calculations.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

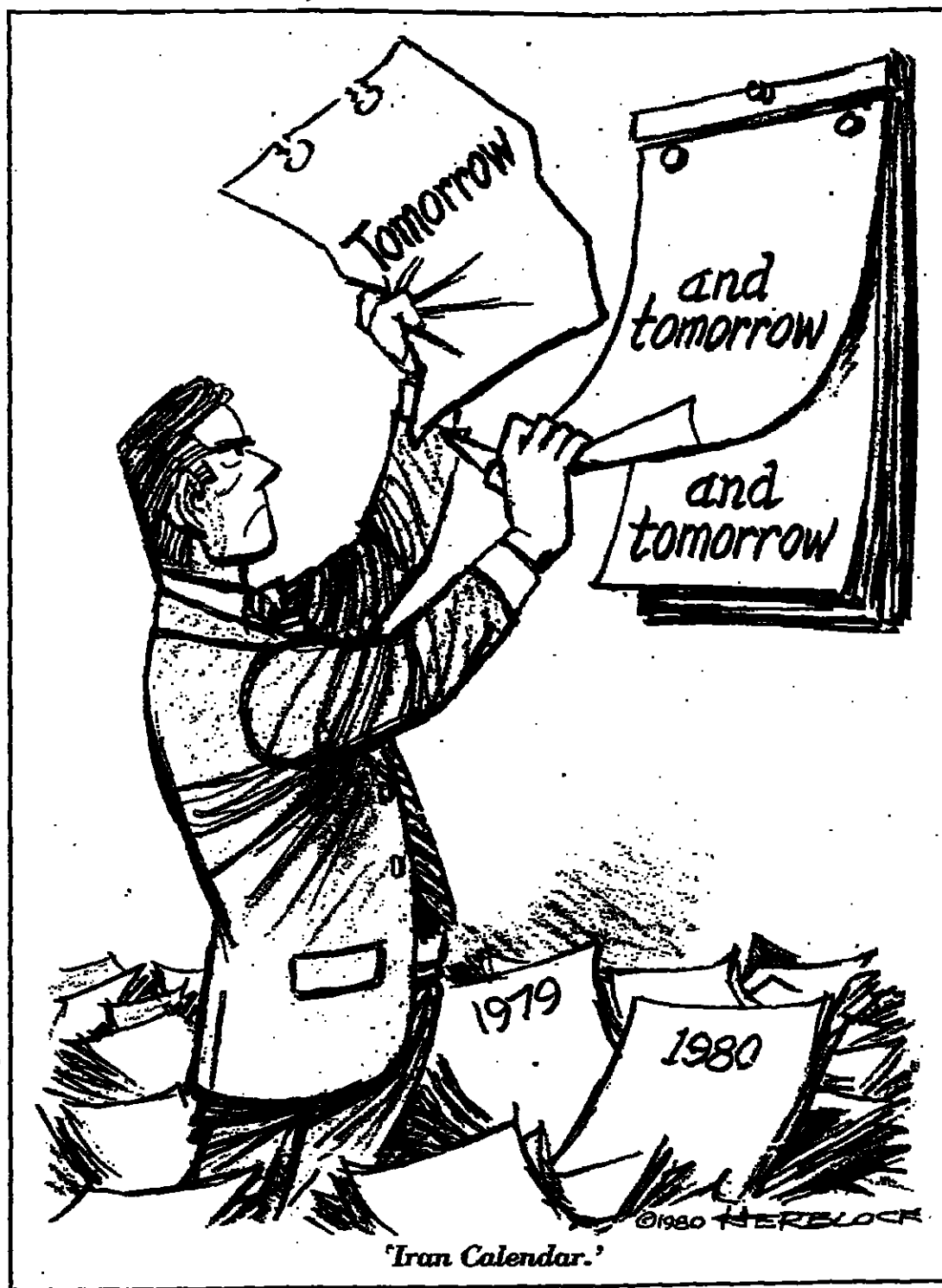
February 26, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Grand Duchess Elizabeth visited the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergei in his prison, to ask him why he had killed her husband. "I had no personal grievances against the Grand Duke," replied the murderer. "I am a member of an organization which has vowed the death of all the oppressors of liberty in Russia. I drew the lot and had to carry out the deed. The death of your husband was resolved upon because of the violent measures he took in Moscow." The Grand Duchess tried to make him see the hideousness of his crime. She left 20 minutes later, deeply moved and unable to restrain her tears. When the warders entered the cell, they found the murderer also in tears.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1930

NICE — The quarrel between the hereditary Princess Charlotte of Monaco and her husband Prince Pierre, formerly the Count de Polignac, is having its echoes not only in the question of succession, but also in a renewal of political discontent which has been simmering for the last two years, and which broke into an open crisis some two months ago. Nothing will be decided until the court pronounces on the petition of separation by Princess Charlotte. The Monégasque nobility is not likely to tolerate a French aristocrat like Prince Pierre to act as regent, but the succession of the little Prince Rainier, his eldest son, with a Regency Council, meets with general favor in Monaco.



On Not Facing Up to the Past

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The spectre of the Nazi past has been haunting West Germany again in recent weeks, especially the little Bavarian town of Buerstadt.

Population 3,850, it is a travel-poster town — quaintly picturesque and idyllically situated on the banks of the Main River about halfway between Frankfurt and Würzburg. More than 1,000 years old, it has an early Gothic chapel that ranks as an important work of medieval ecclesiastical architecture, and the Renaissance 16th century town hall is a major tourist attraction.

Buerstadt is a law-abiding, industrious, thrifty, orderly and pious. They are also loyal and self-righteous, which is the cause for their current notoriety and discontent.

Sentenced

Their loyalty and self-righteousness focuses on their mayor of the past 20 years, Ernst Heinrichsohn, 59, a Christian Democrat. An affable, easy-going, moderately successful lawyer, he was re-elected to his office 17 months ago by a 93 percent majority of the eligible voters.

Two weeks ago, in a trial that drew worldwide attention, he also happened to be sentenced to six years in prison by a Cologne court for his role, as a former Nazi SS corporal, in the deportation of 73,000 Jews from occupied France, 40,000 of whom are known to have died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

That trial, which also led to the conviction of former SS Lt. Col. Kurt Lischka and SS Major Herbert Hagen, sentenced to 10 and 12 years respectively, has been regarded as a kind of watershed in West Germany's more recent judicial efforts at *Vergangenheitsbewältigung*, that barely pronounceable euphemism for facing up to the historical past and the Holocaust.

Compared to some judicial travesties, notably the marathon *Mandek* case in Düsseldorf, now in its fifth courtroom year, it set new criteria for speedy, objective process and clear purpose.

The verdicts as well as Judge Heinz Fassbender's conduct were lauded abroad, especially in France, as signs of a new West German intellectual and moral maturity, which, perhaps, they are. The handling of the case won kudos, certainly deserved, in the editorial columns of many newspapers.

Different Clocks

But in Buerstadt, it seems, the clocks go differently. There Ernst Heinrichsohn is still judged to have done no wrong. He is somewhat of a hero, if not actually a martyr, these days.

That the local chairman of the Christian Democratic party continues to regard him as a personal "father figure" and "the best man we have," is perhaps understandable in terms of partisan political apologetics. But why would even the parish priest or the leader of the local opposition Social Democratic Party organization tend to stammer when asked to comment on Heinrichsohn and his conviction?

These and other disturbing observations in the little Main River town, among them some racist and anti-Semitic epithets of local burghers as well as ugly, duly filmed, threats of violence to a camera crew, were presented to a nationwide West German television audience for 45 minutes of prime time the other night.

They raise questions not merely

about Buerstadt but West Germany in general.

Is this refusal to even sympathize with the victims of the Holocaust and to regard Heinrichsohn as a kind of victim of judicial and media persecution a case of provincial complacency and insensitivity? Is it a matter of misguided allegiance and fealty to a native son who, admittedly, did much for his town while hiding his wartime SS record behind a mask of postwar tolerance and democracy?

Something Deeper?

Is it perhaps the oft-observed inclination to accuse as nest-defilers those who draw attention to the nest's blemish?

Or is there something deeper at issue, perhaps the very symptoms of moral cowardice and personal indifference which made the rise of Nazism and the Holocaust possible in the first place?

No one suggests that Buerstadt is some sort of bastion of erstwhile Nazis or neo-Nazism. Rather, and that is the disturbing thing, it appears to be a typical small West German town. Most of its citizens have been born since World War II and the end of the Nazi era, but have been taught little, if anything, about the causes and crimes of that epoch, due largely to three decades of educational neglect by schools, teachers, textbooks and lesson plans.

Moreover, they and those old enough to remember have, perhaps humanly understandable, a predilection for substituting that past to the subconscious, to shunting it away as ancient history that is best forgotten, as events in some world remote from their own.

Whitewash the Past

In the efforts to whitewash the past and possibly their complicity, to absolve themselves for sins sometimes no worse than silence, inaction or acquiescence, they tend to rally blindly around the perpetrators of the Holocaust, especially when, like Heinrichsohn, these have donned the masks and cloaks of democratic respectability.

"Enough is enough," is their popular call.

The mood of Buerstadt might not have merited all that network television time were there not the suspicion among some in West Germany that it is symptomatic of a more universal West German attitude.

How widespread was demonstrated coincidentally here in Munich the other day at the local premiere of a play that had already caused a furor elsewhere last year — Thomas Bernhard's "Vor dem Ruhestand," which translates literally as "before retirement."

Its central character is a former concentration camp commandant who, thanks to the vicissitudes and mysteries of postwar West German politics, rises to become chief justice of a court somewhere in West Germany today. Each year, dressed in black SS regalia, replete with swastikas and medals, he celebrates Heinrich Himmler's birthday in the privacy of his home and the company of his two elderly, embittered sisters. A macabre show if ever there was one.

Macabre

Even more macabre, however, was the reaction of Munich's first night audience, which overwhelmingly rejected the play as "propaganda," a "distortion of both past and present," and as "yet another attempt to besmirch our society by

dredding up horror images of one that we have rejected."

Perhaps theater-goers, who pay money for their seats, should be entitled to let bygones be bygones. But a nation?

Buerstadt: an anomaly? One wishes it were.

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PARIS — There is virtually no one who would not be delighted if a successful formula were found to end the captivity of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Nor are there many persons throughout the world who would not be thankful to see the political crimes of the shah's regime openly established. But there is no clear-thinking person who is not aware that the connection between the release of the hostages and the mandate of the International Commission appointed to judge the shah is in conflict with the principles of international law and forestalls a stinging humiliation for the United States.

The lengthy period of time the hostages have been held in the U.S. Embassy and the shifting of international interest from Iran to Afghanistan do not change the basic fact: Taking hostages is a crime, a major violation of international law as well as an intolerable attack on innocent victims.

This crime, though carried out by Iranian extremists, has been, if not organized, certainly used by the Iranian government. In any state of law, it is incumbent on the responsible national authorities to deal with any taking of hostages, if necessary, by force. In putting up with — not to say in encouraging — the imprisonment of the hostages and using it as a means of extortion in international relations, the Iranian government made itself party to the militants' holding of the hostages. Therefore, the government is acting as a criminal.

The U.S. government, which is naturally moved by the personal drama of each hostage and his family, nevertheless, should not have negotiated with those who use the crime of hostage-taking as a means of international pressure. For, in agreeing to negotiate the conditions of the release of the hostages, the United States implicitly admitted that such means are permissible in international relations.

In yielding to blackmail, the United States has capitulated to force and given in to a moral Munich.

— Letters —

Iraq and Terrorists

The International Herald Tribune on Jan. 30 published an article about the killing of a factory supervisor in a chemical plant in the city of Mestre in Italy. It also said [United Press International quoting an Italian anti-terrorist expert] that Iraq is involved in training leftist extremist groups.

We absolutely deny this allegation and we say that the objective of accusing Iraq in this irresponsible way, is aimed at deforming the image of our country and destroying its international relations.

SAMI M. ABBASS,
Embassy of Iraq,
Paris.

After the Primary: Some Broken Hearts

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H. — As part of the regular service of providing explanations and interpretations in advance of the event, this column today is a catalog of reasonable and exotic comments from the famous New Hampshire primary, suitable for use in the car pool Wednesday morning — or earlier, if you want to be a show-off.

On the Democratic side, forget all the business about candidates doing better or worse than expected. If Jimmy Carter beats Ted Kennedy today (as almost all the advance forecasts say), it's a blow from which Kennedy can hardly recover. Sure, New Hampshire is the first of 36 primaries, and there is plenty of time left for a turnaround. But Carter's polls, which the Kennedy campaign will not dispute, show Kennedy has a bigger base of voter approval in New Hampshire than in any other state except his own, Massachusetts.

Not in Illinois

If the senator can't win here, it's a fair question to wonder where he can win. Not in Illinois, on March 18, the next industrial state to vote after Massachusetts (March 4). Polls in Illinois show Kennedy far worse than here, and his organization there is in shambles. A loss in New Hampshire would aggravate his already severe money problems and leave him on the ropes.

By the same token, if Kennedy upsets Carter in New Hampshire, no matter what the margin, it is a political life-saver. He can raise money on a New Hampshire victory, especially since it would suggest a rising curve of support from the Iowa caucuses to the Maine caucuses to here.

He can throw that money and organization into Illinois, New York, Connecticut and Wisconsin, the first states where he will find the kind of urban constituencies where Kennedy candidacies flourish. The Democrats would then have a contest — a real contest — on their hands.

Third-place Democrat Jerry Brown is likely to continue his guerrilla-style campaign against Carter, no matter what happens in New Hampshire. Brown is running for 1984 as much as for 1980, and has learned to do it with a low ratio of spending to votes. If Kennedy is crippled here, Brown may be able to raise more money and perhaps pick up some anti-Carter energy now in the Kennedy cause. But whatever the outcome, he will likely slog on.

On the Republican side, the race continues whether George Bush

beats Ronald Reagan here or Reagan beats Bush. But the winner of New Hampshire will become the favorite for the nomination.

Reagan has enough strength in the upcoming Southern primaries — in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama — to stay in the game even if beaten here, and to capitalize on a New Hampshire victory if he can achieve one.

But while all the press attention has been on New Hampshire, the Bush organization has been hard at work in those Southern states, giving him a competitive base that which to move on Reagan in Reagan's bedrock territory.

A Bush victory in New Hampshire — coming after his victories in Iowa and Puerto Rico — would give him the same kind of commanding position that enabled Carter, four years ago, to win the Democratic nomination, even though he was cuffed around in many of the later primaries.

But equally, a Reagan victory would cure the nervousness in the Californian's campaign organization and provide the kind of boost he needs at this point, not only to win the Southern primaries but to sustain him through some rough midwestern battles until the action turns to the West in the late spring — where he is strongest.

Matter of Survival

For the others in the Republican race — Howard Baker, John Anderson, John Connally, Phil Crane and Bob Dole — New Hampshire is a matter of survival.

Connally has less at stake than the others, having lost what remains of his once-rich treasury on South Carolina's March 8 contest, rather than here.

But Baker has put almost all his chips on New Hampshire and needs to be close to Bush and Reagan in the results to remain at all a viable candidate. Anderson has bragged that he will finish in third place, ahead of Baker, and he needs to deliver on that promise to have a chance of finishing second to Bush in Massachusetts next week — the key to his hopes of raising money for Illinois and later primaries.

For Dole and Crane, whose candidacies are testaments to faith on the part of those whose abilities are larger than their constituencies, almost anything that suggests the voters are listening and noticing would be welcome.

But New Hampshire, fickle and spoiled as it is by all the attention it receives, may break their hearts — and several others.

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Tehran: Who's on Trial?

By Robert Badinter

What is next? The international commission will go to work. It has been created under the auspices of the United Nations and with the agreement of the United States. It includes prominent figures from all the countries whose citizens are being held. Therefore, it will appear as a kind of new Nuremberg court, at least in the moral sense.

Absence of Shah

Who is going to be on trial before this court? Of course, neither the shah nor his accomplices will accept the court's competence. The absence of the shah and the total ineffectiveness of the procedure toward him will unavoidably shift the debate from the crimes committed by the shah to international complicity.

Soon, the first defendant of this unusual trial will be the government of the United States. But, the U.S. government will not be able to deny the lawfulness of the commission since it has agreed to its establishment. This is the trap of Ayatollah Khomeini. How is the U.S. government going to refuse the commission the explanations it will be asked for? And consequently, how will the U.S. government reject the findings of the commission, which means that an unavoidable condemnation of not only the ally but also the unconditional supporter of a hated public opinion toward that which is uncomfortable and the duplicity of governments which think they deal in Realpolitik, while in fact it is only petty politics, have led the Western world to this tolerance toward crimes against liberty. For this, the ayatollah will ask for the high price of humiliation before the world.

But passion for liberty does not accommodate hypocrisy and lies. The indifference of an unsharpened public opinion toward that which is uncomfortable and the duplicity of governments which think they deal in Realpolitik, while in fact it is only petty politics, have led the Western world to this tolerance toward crimes against liberty. For this, the ayatollah will ask for the high price of humiliation before the world.

The author is a French lawyer who has defended numerous international figures, including former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune would like to hear from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

ang Bang? the Boy Shouted

British Soldiers on Patrol in Ulster's Hostile Jungle

By William Borders

COOKSTOWN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Sgt. Kevin Bassett, in full battle dress, picked up a rifle and walked down the main street of this otherwise peaceful little town. His rifle always ready, his eyes stantly in motion. "I watch the windows a lot," he said, as his gaze roamed to the shop, the delicatessen. "If you could open a window when it didn't be, or quick, unnatural movement inside, you learn to react quickly."

The six soldiers of Sgt. Bassett's patrol followed along behind, at intervals of 10 or 20 yards, to make themselves less of a target, with the man walking backward to cover the rear, as if in a hostile jungle. One of the townspeople they passed glared at them hatefully and he smiled and said hello, but he paid no attention to what was coming a routine sight.

Sgt. Bassett's patrol through Cookstown, which is 35 miles west of Belfast, was just like many others on each day on the main streets and still, green meadows of this anguished province. Sometimes they are shot at or ambushed by Irish Republicans; sometimes they are shot back, but always they are there, watching and tense, a constant reminder of the endless Ulster agony, which is perhaps Britain's most domestic problem.

The Official Reason

The 13,000 British troops now stationed in Northern Ireland are "in aid of the civilian police," the official phrase goes, to keep the Protestants and Roman Catholics from killing one another. But many of the Catholics, and even some of the Protestants, consider them an army of occupation.

"Sure it's a strain to get abuse and evil looks from a population that we consider British," said one of the privates in Sgt. Bassett's patrol. "Mostly, we don't think about it, but when we do, it bugs us."

In the last four years, there have been seven suicides among the troops stationed here and occasionally there is an incident like the one last winter when a 20-year-old soldier on guard duty in a particularly hazardous neighborhood of Belfast went berserk and began firing indiscriminately, killing a fellow trooper and wounding another before a third soldier shot him dead.

The army was sent to Northern Ireland in 1969, to put down street fighting. It was intended as a short-term deployment, which is why most of the troops here still live in temporary housing, like the portable plastic cabins set up next to the well-fortified Cookstown police station.

In the 10 years since the British soldiers first arrived in the province, 328 of them have been killed, among the 2,000 deaths in what are generally referred to as "the troubles." Four of the army dead, from Sgt. Bassett's regiment, were killed

one chilly morning two months ago in an ambush that was typical of this grim guerrilla war. The Land Rover in which they were riding, on a country road a few miles southwest of Cookstown, was blown up by a remote-control bomb detonated by a man hiding on a nearby hill-top.

More than 3,000 soldiers have been wounded in action, among them Sgt. Bassett, who in 1974 was shot in the abdomen by a sniper.

"I guess after you've been shot, you are a bit wiser," the 26-year-old sergeant said as he continued his rounds through Cookstown. "For example, I sense that there's no trouble in store for us today, because of all the pedestrian traffic. If they were planning an operation, the word would be out, and you wouldn't see all these people out shopping and moving so calmly about."

Intelligence Purpose

Like most of the soldiers stationed in the province, Sgt. Bassett, who has a wife and daughter in England, is here for a four-month tour, the fourth tour he has served. Because it involves real combat, time spent in Northern Ireland is regarded in British Army circles as essential duty for anyone who wants to make a career out of the army, though few relish it.

A routine patrol through town or in the rural areas is intended to build public confidence and, possibly, to disrupt an operation or a supply run by the guerrillas. Sometimes it has an intelligence purpose as well. Soldiers on their return to the barracks will be asked whether the factory suspected of making bombs still appears to be open or whether the old man suspected of being a ringleader is still in evidence in this pub or that shop. A number of the soldiers stationed here also work in covert intelligence, in civilian clothes.

"We have a job to do and we simply try to do it," said Sgt. Bassett, who wears a black beret and camouflage fatigues. Some persons along the way make it harder, like a woman in a tobacco store who refuses to sell him a package of cigarettes, because she hates the British Army so, or the little boy scarcely older than the sergeant's daughter who startled him by walking up suddenly, pointing his finger like a gun and shouting, "Bang Bang!"

At the end of the afternoon, the men of Sgt. Bassett's patrol returned to their camp, behind a high stone wall that is guarded 24 hours a day.

There, they went through the careful ritual of emptying their rifles, then went off to the barracks, perhaps to relax with one of the two beers that each man is allowed to have each day. Today, walking through one corner of Northern Ireland's beautiful countryside, they had encountered nothing overtly threatening or even memorable. Maybe tomorrow.



COLOSSUS OF SMOKE — Residents of the Greek port of Pylos watch as a column of smoke rises from the flaming tanker *Irenes Serenade*, which sank Sunday half a mile from shore. Before it sank, the tanker lost thousands of gallons of crude oil. Four Greek and Dutch anti-pollution vessels were trying to disperse the oil slick with detergents.

UN Official Says Cambodia Needs Agricultural Help

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 25 (NYT) — The president of the United Nations World Food Council, Arturo Tanco, called on the UN system last night to provide massive and immediate assistance to rehabilitate Cambodia's agricultural production facilities.

If such help is not quickly forthcoming, Mr. Tanco, agriculture minister of the Philippines, said, Cambodia faces in 1981 the same famine that ravaged it last year and that only foreign food shipments of 200,000 tons can avert this year. In addition, international aid organizations have estimated the need for rice seed, fertilizer and pesticides for this year at 40,000 tons.

These estimates cover only the areas of Cambodia under the control of the Vietnamese-dominated regime of President Heng Samrin. More than 500,000 Cambodians receive minimal survival rations from supplies delivered to the Thai border in areas that are either no-man's-land or under the rule of guerrilla fighters of the fallen regime of Pol Pot.

Report on Province

Cambodians are presently living from the main harvest of last year, which was gathered from November to January. According to a confidential document of the UN Development Program, that harvest produced only one-fifth of what Cambodia grew in time of peace.

An equally confidential report of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, which has a representative based in Phnom Penh, estimated during the harvest that there would be enough rice only for two or three months. But the report noted that in one province, Pursat, the authorities asked for food aid even at harvest time. The province has a population estimated at 200,000.

"Most of the local authorities are concerned about the food supply deficit, which will exist from February-March, 1980, onward for a period of approximately six months during the main rainy season," the Phnom Penh representative said.

This forecast is evidently based on the supposition that, by May, Cambodians will have gathered a harvest of rice planted during the present dry season. But Mr. Tanco, who left Thailand today after a visit to the Cambodian border, said that this crop would be small.

The reasons are manifold. One is the level of insecurity that exists not only along the Thai border but in the interior. The Food and Agriculture Organization reported unsolved security problems in three provinces.

In one of them, Kompong Thom, north of Phnom Penh, local authorities admitted to the UN official that because of inadequate security, they were unable to assure a food supply to 100,000 out of an estimated population of 370,000.

Seed Was Eaten

Another reason for the expected small dry-season harvest is that much of the seed supplied by Vietnam and Western sources appears to have been eaten for lack of food grains.

Finally, the dry-season harvest depends on Cambodia's irrigation system. Refugees report that this intricate network has suffered enormously from Pol Pot's radical restructuring of the land system and overly ambitious irrigation works, which diverted much of the flow into useless channels.

Cambodia almost totally lacks the pumps necessary to revitalize the system. The Food and Agriculture Organization reported, for instance, that in the principal rice-producing province of Battambang, only 5 motor pumps exist where hundreds are needed. In Kompong Thom, there are 10 pumps where there used to be 500.

"There is urgent need for us to act now to provide thousands of pumps," Mr. Tanco said.

The World Food Council president's concern is that with Cambodia likely to depend entirely on outside sources of food for its population of perhaps 5 million, it will be difficult to supply and distribute throughout the country seed, fertilizer and tools before the next year's crop must begin to be put into the ground.

China Names Armed Forces Chief of Staff

PEKING, Feb. 25 (AP) — Yang Dezhi, who commanded the Chinese Army during its invasion of Vietnam last year, has been named armed forces chief of staff, taking over that duty from Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman also revealed that Gen. Yang also holds the post of deputy defense minister, but gave no details on when he was given his new positions. Gen. Yang, 70, had been commander of military units in Kunming, which administers

Byrd Insists CIA Tell Legislators Of Covert Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Senate majority leader, has announced his support of a bill to require the president to give advance notice of covert intelligence operations to at least a few members of Congress.

Sen. Byrd's insistence on Saturday that such accountability be statutory rather than by informal arrangement intensified a split between the Carter administration and Senate sponsors of a proposed legislative charter for the CIA. He said that Congress would not give the CIA or any other agency "just a blank check."

However, Sen. Byrd expressed sympathy for the administration's contention that the CIA has been excessively restricted. "Unreasonable restraints ought to be removed from CIA operations," he said, noting that he has endorsed proposals to make it a crime to divulge the names of CIA operatives.

Saying that the pendulum swung too far in the 1970s toward control of the CIA, Sen. Byrd asserted there were "too many members of Congress and too many committees that are in the channels for being informed."

Yunnan, bordering Vietnam, and Guizhou provinces.

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In the Korean War, he was chief of staff of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fought on the North Korean side against the United Nations forces. He has been a member

Japan's New Satellite Loses Radio Contact

TANEGASHIMA, Japan, Feb. 25 (AP) — Japan's experimental communications satellite developed a malfunction in orbit today and lost radio contact with tracking stations, the National Space Development Agency announced.

The radio breakdown came eight seconds after a small rocket on the 286-pound satellite was ignited to change its altitude and orbit aimed at making it a stationary satellite over northern New Guinea.

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of the Communist Party central committee since 1966 and has commanded both the Wuhan and Kunming units of the People's Liberation Army.

Mr. Deng, twice purged by the party's radicals from high office for advocating more pragmatic policies of economic advance over constant political campaigns for ideological purity, made his latest comeback in 1977, regaining his former positions of deputy premier and military chief of staff.

Since then, he has strengthened his position by having his supporters moved into key positions. Opponents have been removed from some jobs while keeping some apparently empty titles at the same time. Mr. Deng has said, however, that he would like to retire to an adviser's position by 1985, when he will be 80.

Most of China's 11 regional military commanders have been moved in the latest changes.

New York, Peking Now Sister Cities

PEKING, Feb. 25 (UPI) — New York and Peking became sister cities today in an agreement signed by New York Mayor Edward Koch and Peking Mayor Lin Huija.

The agreement was signed in the Great Hall of the People, where Chinese officials often entertain foreign visitors. Mr. Koch had proposed the sister city arrangement earlier in the day at a meeting with Mr. Lin, during which the New York Mayor pinned to the Peking mayor's tunic a round white button reading, "I Love New York."

Mr. Lin said that the arrangement making New York and Peking twin cities was still another tie binding the United States and China since formal diplomatic relations resumed 13 months ago.

Suharto Says China, Indonesia Will Renew Diplomatic Ties Soon

JAKARTA, Feb. 25 (UPI) — President Suharto said today that diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China, broken since 1967, will be resumed in the near future.

President Suharto made the statement while meeting West German Ambassador Gunther Schubert, who is leaving for a new assignment in Peking.

It is the first time the president has issued such a clear overture for re-establishing ties since relations were severed in the aftermath of an abortive 1965 coup in Indonesia, allegedly inspired by Peking.

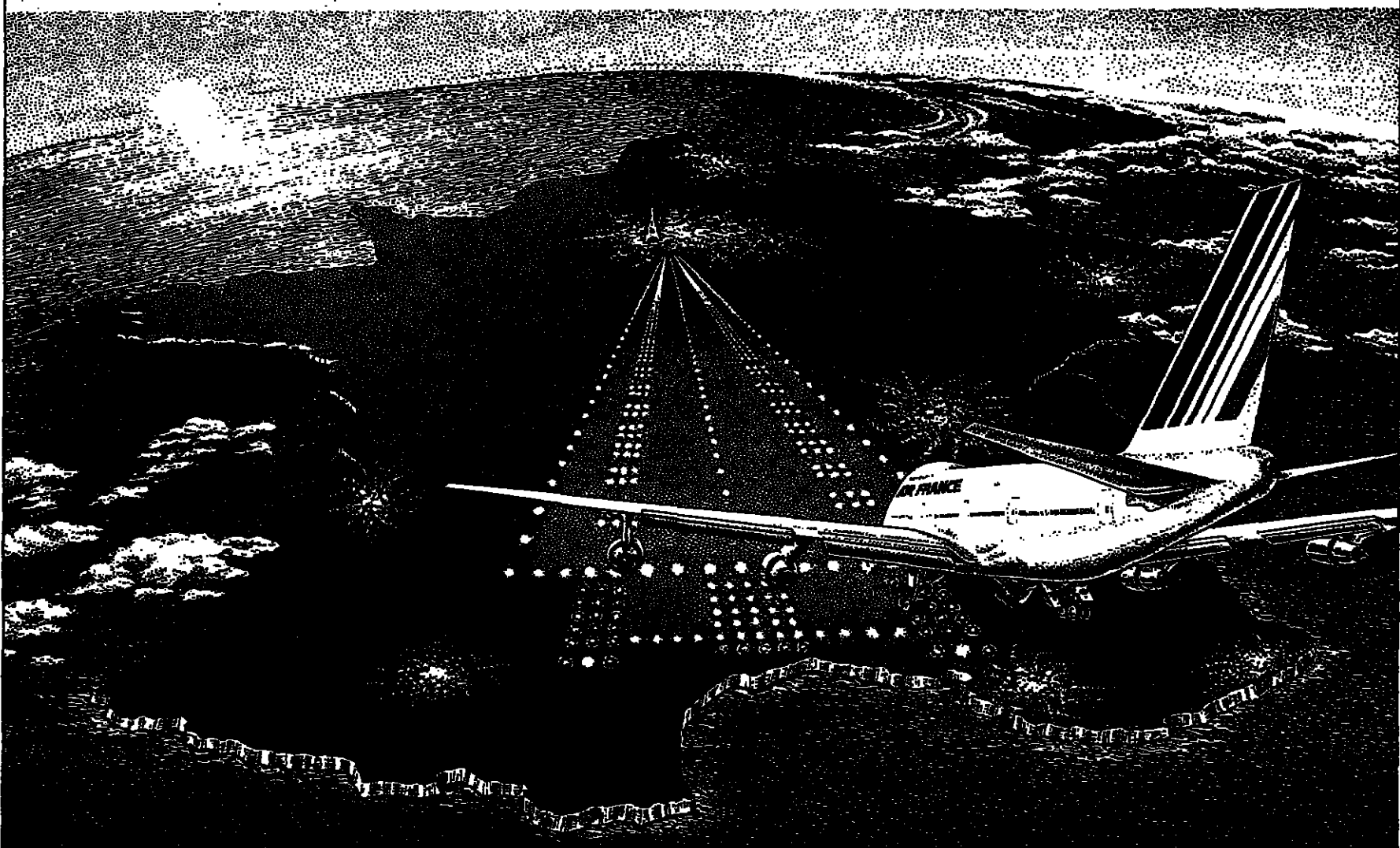
Top-ranking Indonesian officials have recently said there was no major obstacle to re-establishing relations. But they stressed that Indonesia first will have to settle problems related to its Chinese community.

6 NATO Countries Hold Naval Exercise

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 25 (UPI) — Ships and aircraft from six NATO nations, including Canada and the United States, began exercise Safe Pass today, testing the alliance's ability to defend shipping lanes between Europe and North America.

The exercise involves 10,000 military personnel, 40 ships and 80 aircraft in the North Atlantic between Nova Scotia and Europe.

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Study Says U.S. Neglects Its Handicapped Children

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT) — Handicapped children are the United States' most oppressed, stigmatized and misunderstood minority, according to a study published today.

The study, "The Unexpected Minority: Handicapped Children in America," calls for a vast restructuring of institutions and public at-

Ray Eliot Dies, Former U.S. College Coach

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 25 (UPI) — Ray Eliot, 75, former football coach at the University of Illinois, died yesterday after a heart attack.

As head football coach at Illinois from 1942 through 1959, Mr. Eliot won three Big Ten titles and produced victories in two Rose Bowl games. He retired in 1960 from coaching. Mr. Eliot was associate athletic director at Illinois from 1960 until his retirement in 1973. He then served in an honorary position until becoming interim director.

Jean Wolter

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 25 (Reuters) — The Luxembourg interior and family affairs minister, Jean Wolter, 53, died on Friday, the government announced today. Mr. Wolter, a member of the Social Christian Party, died in a clinic in Esch-sur-Alzette.

Arvo Rytkonen

HONK, Feb. 25 (UPI) — The Finnish ambassador to West Germany, Arvo Rytkonen, 50, died after falling down a steep staircase at his official residence yesterday, the Finnish Embassy said today.

Muriel Brunskill

BISHOP'S TAWTON, England, Feb. 25 (AP) — Funeral services were held today for Muriel Brunskill, 80, an opera singer between the two world wars, who died at her home in Bishop's Tawton Feb. 18. The British contralto made her debut in 1920 and sang under Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Thomas Beecham and many of the well-known conductors of the day.

Backstage Politics

Too Many 'Etoiles' Spoil the Tour

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK (NYT) — So the Paris Opera Ballet will not be opening after all at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 22. For awhile, things looked rather nasty, and they raise problems that go beyond a specific dispute.

On Feb. 7, the Metropolitan and the Kennedy Center announced they were canceling their presentation of a U.S. tour this spring by the Paris Opera Ballet, the French company's first appearance in the country since 1948. The real issue was an internal dispute within the troupe: the male stars, supported by the entire company, protested to their management against planned guest appearances on the tour by two foreign stars — Rudolf Nureyev and Peter Schaufuss. The French dancers informed their management that according to their contract they reserved the right to strike or create work stoppages on the tour.

The Met and the Kennedy Center then cabled the Paris Opera Ballet that the tour was off because of the "uncertainty of conditions developed by the *etoiles*," which created financial and "political" risks the American sponsors could not assume. Political risks, it was explained, constituted potential embarrassment to the French government, the employer of the state-supported Paris company. In another statement, Anthony Bliss, the Met's executive director, added that the lack of guarantee that the French dancers "would be able to perform here without interruption" made the Met and the Kennedy Center "victims of this dispute, which apparently concerns demands by the *etoiles* regarding the use by the Opera of guest artists as well as more involved matters of future administration."

It was, however, the Metropolitan and Kennedy Center which proposed that Nureyev, viewed as box office insurance, appear with the French company. And Patrick Dupond, one of the French stars, revealed in Paris that the Met has a contract directly with Nureyev. At the same time, the dancers' resentment was fanned when Schaufuss, who was never part of the Met's first package, came into the picture at the insistence of Roland Petit, the choreographer of "The Phantom of the Opera," a new ballet scheduled for the tour (see adjoining review). Petit chose him to replace Nureyev, with whom he had had a bitter dispute over rehearsal time.

The issues go beyond the question of whether the Paris company,

unseen here for 32 years, was destined — in the words of Le Figaro — to remain "the Tomb of the Unknown Dancer."

The major issue is whether established companies should be required to perform abroad with foreign guest stars. It is inconceivable, for instance, that the New York City Ballet would go abroad with a foreign guest. In 1976, the Royal Danish Ballet rejected a suggestion that Nureyev appear with them in New York.

In substance, the French dancers are absolutely right. Form should not obscure the justice of their cause. The French dancers can be criticized for the manner in which they acted — a last-minute rebellion against their own management, which had committed itself to an impresario's conditions. And yet their reaction should not have come as a surprise. Last summer, a prominent member of the French dance world expressed shock that the Paris Opera Ballet would visit the United States with Nureyev, declaring that the company could stand on its own. During the Bournonville Festival in Copenhagen in November, the French critics repeatedly warned that the tour might not take place as it was an insult to the French dancers to have their performances overshadowed or shared by a guest.

The rumblings were clear. It is one thing to bring over an unknown young company with guests. But offering the same crutch to a company founded by Louis XIV strikes as false note. Admittedly, the Paris Opera Ballet has had serious ups and downs. However, the Paris Opera Ballet has raised an exciting new generation of dancers, and its standard of dancing has risen remarkably under Violette Verdy, its outgoing director. It was to show off this new Paris Opera Ballet — not the tired old Paris Opera Ballet that no U.S. impresario has dared to bring since 1948 — that the Met and the Kennedy Center intended. It was a good idea. With proper promotion even 4,000 seats nightly in a two-week season can be sold out at the Met on the basis of novelty and quality. Is a guest star then necessary?

The questions in a larger context are the following. Will box office considerations, a result of unprecedented escalating costs, now always predominate over artistic considerations? Is the American public obliged now to see the same guest stars with every foreign company, whether they fit into the specific aesthetic of that company or not?

Will repertory and appearance by the company's regular members be tailored to meet the impresario's requirements?

The Paris Opera Ballet case is a classic one of misunderstandings. Two specific points of concern to the entire dance world have been well stated in an editorial by the French dance magazine, *Les Saltos de la Danse*. The editors' first point is that any company of national stature should be represented on "official" tours abroad by its own dancers, not guests. As an example, one of its editors explained, it would be wrong for the City Ballet to come to Paris with its own frequent guest, the Paris Opera Ballet star Ghislaine Thesmar, as she herself is not representative of the City Ballet image. The second point is that the management of the Paris Opera Ballet risked the company's reputation abroad by committing itself in advance to two new works that had yet to be tested. "Manfred," choreographed by Nureyev, did poorly in Paris in November and December, and Petit's "The Phantom of the Opera," which opened Friday.

According to a French source, "The dancers started counting the number of performances each French male star would get in the United States and it was obvious Nureyev would dance more than some of them. They decided Schaufuss had to go and why not get rid of Rudi, too."

For French dancers who have never been seen in the United States, even four performances a week by Nureyev were too much. On the eve of the Met and Kennedy Center announcement that the season was canceled, he had been cut down to three a week. On Feb. 13, when Jane Hermann, director of presentations at the Met, went to Paris in a final attempt to reopen negotiations at the invitation of the dancers' union, it was agreed that Nureyev would dance only four times in two weeks in New York, the same in Washington and once in Chicago, where Geraldine Freund's International Dance Festival was to present the company.

This attempt did not succeed. In a statement of their own, the French dancers declared that their position was no way a personal attack on Nureyev. There was no objection to guest stars in Paris, they said. But on foreign tours, which the Paris Opera Ballet had made previously "with success" without guests, foreign artists should not be allowed to affect "the image of French dancing."



Khalfouni, Dupond in "Phantom of the Opera."

Dance in Paris

Opera Stars in 'Phantom'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT) — It is the Paris Opera itself, or rather Charles Garnier's monumental palace that houses it, that is the star of "The Phantom of the Opera," the new ballet by Roland Petit that has just been given its premiere.

Indeed, if Garnier had not built his opera, this ballet could not have existed. The Palais Garnier's gaudy exterior, ornate auditorium and foyers, labyrinthine backstage corridors and stairways that appear to lead nowhere, its vast subterranean spaces, all cry out for a resident spook. This was supplied in Gaston Leroux's 1907 novel, itself the basis for the 1925 film with Lon Chaney, and the inspiration for the commission to Petit and the composer Marcel Landowski for this ballet.

In Giulio Coltellacci's sets, the audience gets a full tour of the house, beginning with the facade shown on a screen, then going from the grand escalier in front to the Foyer de la Danse in back, and from the underground lake to the top of the cupola. Pieces of heavy stage machinery are a permanent scenic element, and the stage is shown both as seen from the auditorium and as if seen from behind, with the real audience seeing a mirror image of the auditorium.

Petit has adapted Leroux's novel to his own purposes, with the Phantom as an "angel of dance," not music, while the star whom the Phantom abducts and whose career he abets becomes a dancer instead of a singer. This gives Petit a chance for reminiscences from the life of a Paris Opera dancer, with Degas-like scenes of rehearsal and preparation contributing to the air of institutional narcissism.

Familiar Ground

The ballet finds Petit on familiar ground, with his penchant for French classics and Paris monuments ("Notre-Dame de Paris," "Nana," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Symphonie Fantastique" and his Proust ballet), and with a subject that gives full rein to his theatrical flair. It also provides him with a favorite theme that goes back almost 30 years to his "Le Loup" — the monster who yearns for human affection, ultimately in vain. Petit's

Phantom is a brother to Quasimodo, Cyrano and the Wolf-man.

As often happens when Petit tackles large-scale projects, it is his theatrical imagination and full bag of stage tricks — the Phantom popping out of trap doors, the Ballerina disappearing through the mirrors of the Foyer de la Danse — that help carry the day. But his reach exceeds his choreographic grasp and the dance as such relies on a narrow and familiar vocabulary of mass and individual movement.

But he has supplied parts of spectacular difficulty for the three principals, Peter Schaufuss as the Phantom, Dominique Khalfouni as the Ballerina, and the opera's rising young male star Patrick Dupond as the Young Man who frustrates the Phantom's desires. All three rose spectacularly to the challenge of Friday's opening in a series of solos, duos and trios. But they were left largely to their own devices for characterization, and in particular the role of the Phantom — although strongly danced by Schaufuss in a role originally planned for Rudolf Nureyev — evokes little sympathy or sense of mystery.

Score Is Atmospheric Success

Landowski's score succeeds on an ad hoc basis, of interest for atmospheric reasons rather than strictly musical ones. A full orchestra is augmented by electronic elements, two recorded male voices (one singing, one speaking), naturalistic sounds (the collapse of a chandelier and accompanying sounds of audience panic). Clouds of sustained string sound create a kind of ghostly atmosphere, and wordless vocalizing (the baritone David Wilson-Johnson) is used to represent the siren call of the Phantom. On paper there is instrumental variety — the main personages are characterized by different instrumental groups — but these strike the ear as minor events in a largely shapeless mass of grayish sound.

Patrick Flynn conducted, and the orchestra played, with diligence and sympathy. Coltellacci's clever and colorful sets were admirably augmented by Franca Squarciapino's imaginative costumes, and Serge Apruzzese's splendidly evocative lighting was well above the opera's usual level in this department.

Waverley Root Strawberry Fields (Wild) Forever

PARIS — It must have been madness which moved me several years ago, when I bought a 550-acre farm in Vermont in the fall, to move into it in January. This is not the most hospitable month in the state of Vermont. But the fact of having taken possession of my property at a date when I could not adequately inspect it reserved for me one of the most delightful surprises of my life. The snow went, the mud came, and after the quivering quagmire of my road had solidified sufficiently to bear the weight of my car, I drove into the village from which I had been temporarily marooned, and there, instantaneously, as if somebody had flipped a switch, the first warm air of spring flooded across the land like a wave.

I drove back to the farm and as I reached my mailbox, still a mile short of the house, I sensed a sudden sweetness in the air. It swelled into a weighted fragrance as I progressed homeward. The hill across the brook flowing a hundred yards from the house, which I had not yet crossed, for it did not lie in the main axis of movement about the farm, had been green when I had left in the morning, and was now miraculously white. I crossed the brook to investigate this mystery: the hillside, which from a distance I had thought covered with grass, actually lay under a thick carpet of wild strawberries. With the first warm breath of spring, they had sprung into bloom all at once, with a fragrance so strong that I had smelled it a mile away.

When the plants fruited, there was no question of picking them and bringing them back to the house to eat; they were too small and too juicy. At the end of lunch we would wander onto our hillside

to pick and eat dessert on the hoof and on the spot. "Look out," my wife cried during our first foray. "You're stepping on them!" So I was, but there was nothing else on which to step. The problem was not new. "We can not set down foot on the ground, for the strawberries are buried in underbrush, hard to see and hard to pick; and, as the berries of the first Englishmen to reach Maryland, in wonder at the rich abundance of this fruit."

I know now that these deliciously flavorful wild strawberries were *Fragaria virginiana*, the scarlet Virginia strawberry of the East coast of North America. The Indian word *wahimnash* (heart-seed berry), which characteristically takes over as the complete ground cover, leaving space for nothing else. Some botanists think the strawberry is circumpolar, which would account for its presence in the northern hemisphere of both Old and New Worlds. It should be capable of having spread over the roof of the world, for it grows north of 70 degrees latitude, a parallel which crosses northernmost Alaska, and northernmost Scandinavia. "Doubtless God could have made a better berry," but doubtless God never did. William Butler wrote circa 1600. This seems to be the general opinion. The strawberry is everywhere one of the most popular fruits in the world; yet it was not until the second half of the last century that it could be found readily on the market. The nature of the plant defeated the nature of the fruit: the problem was perishability.

The rarity of the strawberry in the human diet goes back to prehistoric times. Berry seeds of many kinds have been found at Mesolithic sites in Denmark. Neolithic sites in Switzerland and Iron Age sites in England: the scarcest finds are of

strawberry seeds. Prehistoric man, moving quickly, we may imagine, to insure quantity than quality in his foods, may have considered strawberries as not worth gathering. They grew on a plant which lagged the ground, often in the woods, and buried in underbrush, hard to see and hard to pick; and, as the berries of prehistoric Europe were smaller than the wild strawberries of today, they offered little food in exchange for a good deal of work. Their period of ripeness was six weeks at the most, and they did not lend themselves to preservation by any methods then known.

In historic times it continued to be the habit to eat strawberries only at the place where they were picked, and first always wild. There was little incentive to cultivate strawberries for the cultivated ones were better than the wild. There is tremendous variation in the size of wild plants, in that of their berries, and also in their flavor and their appearance; when they are at their best, they are quite as good as our "improved" varieties. We would not be far short of the truth if we maintained that even today, in spite of all our skill and in spite of all the pains we have taken to develop the strawberry, the result essentially has been little more than to stabilize the various types of wild berries as we hope, their best.

Wild Plants

"The strawberry plant is variable in nature," wrote E.L. Sturtevant, "and it seems probable that the type of all the varieties noted under cultivation may be found in the wild plant, if diligently sought for. The changes which have been produced, or have appeared, under cultivation, seem comparatively few," and in respect to flavor in particular, he suggested that modern improvements are of a degree which does not seem to exceed that which occurs between natural varieties."

In some opinions the domesticated berries do not even equal wild strawberries at their best. Referring to upstate New York early in the century, Dale Brown wrote, "The best of the berries, by far, were always (and continue to be) the wild strawberries." In luxury restaurants all over the world gourmets pay premium prices for the subtly scented *fraises des bois*, wood strawberries or wild strawberries (which often nowadays are not genuinely wild, though here again the range for improvement is limited). The Oxford Book of Food Plants says that this type of strawberry, "although cultivated for centuries, did not greatly improve in the size and flavor of its fruits." The chief gains of cultivation for strawberries in general have been the increase of yields, the lengthening of the season, and the production of bigger (not necessarily better) berries — not to mention tougher kinds which stand up more bravely to the battering of large scale or mechanized picking, handling and transportation. These are advantages more interesting to merchandisers than to gourmets, but it is difficult to imagine successful commercial exploitation of such small juicy fragile fruits as I found on my farm, however remarkable their flavor. The complaint that such "improvements" have to be paid for in decreased succulence was uttered as long ago as 1560 by Bryerlin-Champer, physician to Henri II of France.

Francisco Siciliani, a Glanville, Connecticut conducted the complex score with mastery. The audience, less than capacity, received the work well. Whistles were few and without much conviction.

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International Restaurant Guide

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Ballet in London

Bintley Pays 'Homage'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Feb. 25 (IHT) — Both Royal Ballet companies are currently performing full schedules, one at Covent Garden, the other at Sadler's Wells, where the newest addition to the repertory is David Bintley's "Homage to Chopin." This is a modest but highly attractive mood piece in classical style, set to music of the same title. It was originally composed as a centennial tribute to Chopin in 1949 by Andrzej Panufnik, who is also Polish-born but long settled in Britain.

The music has the lyrical, nostalgic flavor of Polish dance rhythms and song recalled as if from a distance in time, and Bintley has matched it with dances of romantic reverie.

The ballet could equally be his own "Homage to Fokine," inevitably evoking "Les Sylphides" in its symmetrical forms, its solitary male post-figure among six girls, and even the man's floppy shirt and the girls' gauzy mid-calf tutus in Mike Becket's designs.

Yet it is in no sense a pastiche; Bintley, who was graduated from the Royal Ballet School in 1976, has a striking choreographic style very much his own. This is his fifth professional ballet in two years, and another is planned for Covent Garden in April. Each work has met a different challenge.

A new generation of dancers have come reasonably well to terms with the ballet's caricatured characters. Yet all their hard work cannot disguise the dated superficiality of the ballet as a whole, reflecting its 1940s origins which now seem more remote than those of a previous century.

There are, however, deeper and richer rewards in the same program from Glen Tetley's "Voluntaries" (1973), where Alfreda Thurgood, David Wall and the other dancers invest the ballet's outstanding beauty of form with distinction of dance personality, though the music of Poulenc's organ concerto needs to sound more robust.

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Japan Said to Set New Yen Defense

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 25 — The Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry, armed by the yen's continuing decline despite the latest increase in the official discount rate, are reported to have started considering a new set of defense measures.

But a senior Finance Ministry official denied the reports.

The Jiji News Agency said measures being studied include the government issuing dollar-denominated bonds in New York to raise funds for yen-supporting interventions.

The news agency said possible steps also include an expansion of a swap agreement between Japan and the United States and reviews of foreign exchange controls to increase inflows while curbing outflows.

Japan's business newspaper, *Nihon Keizai*, also reported that the central bank was planning steps which will be taken "depending on the situation develops."

Market Intervention

The Bank of Japan was prompted to consider a new package, the newspaper said, because the yen has continued to weaken and wholesale prices continued to rise despite the discount rate increase of 1 percent 80 points to 7 1/4 percent a week ago.

Among the specific measures, the newspaper said, the central bank is

reported studying the possibility of allowing commercial banks to issue more certificates of deposit to bring in foreign currencies, especially from Middle East oil-producing states, and permitting government-affiliated organizations and corporations to float more bonds overseas.

Also, it is considering continuing the present ban on yen-denominated loans overseas.

The newspaper said Bank of Japan officials are split on when to implement these measures. It predicted, however, that they will go ahead if the dollar climbs over the 250 yen level. The dollar ended here today at 247.95 yen, the highest this year, up from Friday's 246.375.

Dealers said the Bank of Japan intervened heavily, pumping in an estimated \$200 million to support the yen. Some operators estimated a dollar shortage of about \$5 billion by next June because of increased imports.

The Finance Ministry official said the latest yen weakness appears to have emerged from "psychological effects" of increased U.S. interest rates.

Canadian Dollar Comeback

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — A comeback by the Canadian dollar in foreign exchange trading in recent weeks has been bolstered by encouraging oil exploration reports from the country's east coast. A heavy inflow of foreign funds into Canadian resource stocks and brisk speculative trading in the currency have ensued.

Most analysts predict a steady appreciation in the Canadian dollar and some forecast that Canadian authorities may soon be faced with coping with a too-strong currency.

Barry Davenport, manager of foreign exchange operations at Wood Gundy, a Toronto-based securities firm, predicted that when the inflow of funds into Canadian resource stocks slows and attention switches back to comparative interest rates, the Canadian dollar may temporarily drop about 3-to-4 U.S. cents. However, he sees the Canadian dollar picking up again, possibly reaching 88.5 to 89 U.S. cents by the third quarter compared to today's quote of 86.79 U.S. cents.

Dennis LeFevre, head of Harris Trust's International Money Market division, said he expects the Canadian dollar to reach 90 U.S. cents by the third quarter even though Canada is expected by some analysts to have a record current-account deficit of \$3.8 billion this year.

British Union Urges Ban on Foreign Cars

LONDON, Feb. 25 (Reuters) — Britain's biggest trade union today called for a ban on sales of foreign cars starting in 1982 unless they were assembled in Britain with at least 25 percent of U.K.-made components.

The call came from the Transport & General Workers' Union, which has 2 million members. Imports currently account for more than half the U.K. auto market. "If they want to sell cars here they must build them here," TGWU officials Greenville Hawley said.

Steady Rates

The minister will also explain Brazil's monetary policy, the spokesman said, including the 40-percent cruzeiro devaluation in December. "The dollar-cruzeiro rate would be kept as steady as possible in 1980," the spokesman said. A dollar now buys 44 cruzeiros.

London banking sources said they were aware that Brazil, with the eighth-largest economy in the world, is seeking its new finance from the private banking sector to avoid going to the International

Prices Up in Speculative Spillover Copper Playing Broader Role

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT) — For more than 5,000 years, since the beginning of the Bronze Age about 3500 B.C., copper has played a central, though generally unspectacular, role in the world's economy.

The ductile red metal has long been used in all manner of industrial and consumer products — as wiring, piping, flashings, fittings, you name it. Among the industrial commodities, copper is perhaps the most basic, needed both in the essential sectors and the esoteric niches of the economy.

The demand for copper has always been a fairly accurate measure of industrial activity, but today the metal is playing a broader role. The speculative spillover from gold, silver and other markets, combined with an inflation-hedging mentality have helped raise copper prices.

"We are sold out... for the whole year of 1980," said Jack Thompson, president of Newmont Mining, a large producer. "We certainly aren't seeing any recession."

Profits Vanishing

Throughout the industry, the verdict is the same. Inventories are minuscule, producers are working at full capacity, prices have soared and profits are vanishing. Some executives say they are starting to think about expanding for the first time in years. Most securities analysts, producers and commodity traders agree that demand now appears as though it will remain strong for quite a while.

"Barring some unforeseen collapse in the world economy, I think you're definitely looking at a firm copper market for the balance of the 1980s," said David Tender, president of Philipp Brothers, the commodity-marketing arm of Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals.

Yet, price movements, while generally climbing, have been volatile, as the copper market is undergoing a period of unusual turmoil. The new interest in copper has resulted in sometimes hectic trading activity. And on the London Metals Exchange, prices, which were at 51 cents a pound in 1977 when huge inventories depressed the market, reached a peak of \$1.44 a pound two weeks ago although they have since fallen to around \$1.20.

Some analysts say the speculative element may account for as much as 20 to 25 cents a pound.

Although optimism is the prevailing mood in the industry, the precise reasons for it vary. Some, for instance, believe that the industry will benefit greatly from the administration's recent decision to in-

crease defense spending while others give less weight to this.

Yet virtually everyone in the industry agrees that the reason for the underlying strength is that the forces of supply and demand are working to the producers' advantage.

According to the American Bureau of Metals Statistics, inventories held in all nations except those in the Communist bloc fell to 800,000 tons by the end-1979 from 1.7 million tons at end-1977.

A chief reason for the big inventory burden, well after demand picked up following the 1974-75 recession, was the continued heavy production, no matter what the price, of the state-controlled copper industries in lesser-developed countries such as Zaire, Zambia and Peru, who needed to pay foreign debts and keep workers employed.

Chief Beneficiaries

"But eventually, these countries could not make enough money at the lower prices to maintain their plant and equipment. So their production fell off," said George Cleaver, an analyst for Merrill Lynch. He added that political unrest also contributed to the production difficulties of the developing nations.

Perhaps the chief beneficiaries of the sharply rising prices have been U.S. domestic producers; their capital-intensive mining operations often lose money in bad times, but look like Golconda today.

Seemingly tiny movements in the price make a big difference. Thomas Barrow, Kennecott Copper chairman, told London analysts that a penny increase in the per-pound price of copper added \$8 million to Kennecott's pretax income.

Earnings at Kennecott, the biggest U.S. producer, leaped 26 times last year to \$130.4 million from \$5 million in 1978 while revenues increased 29 percent to \$2.4 billion.

Second-ranked Phelps Dodge reported earnings more than tripled to \$110.8 million from \$30.1 million as sales rose 27 percent to \$1.3 billion. Newmont's profits rose more than fivefold to \$178.6 million compared with \$34.1 million as revenues rose 27 percent to \$688.3 million.

According to a 1979 UN study, there are 13.4 million tons of known U.S. copper reserves that are not under production or development out of an overall total of 80 million tons of reserves. Worldwide, there are 104 million tons of untouched copper reserves against total known reserves of 451.2 million tons.

U.S. Spuds Energy-Industrial Complex

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — The creation of a \$20-billion government synthetic-fuels program may in turn be creating another institution — the energy-industrial complex.

The terms of the alliance are being set this month, as House-Senate conferees complete work on legislation that seeks to combat the energy crisis by offering federal support for development of synthetic fuels. Corporate lobbyists, meanwhile, have been working overtime to try to make sure the program includes specific provisions that would benefit their companies.

The government-industry partnership is based on a simple premise: unless Congress provides attractive incentives for private companies to build or operate plants, synthetic fuels will not get produced, and U.S. dependence on foreign oil will increase.

The bill would authorize spending \$20 billion over five years to develop oil and gas from coal, shale rock, tar sands and other sources. Federal financing would be provided largely in the form of federal loan guarantees to private concerns. The plan for guarantees is the starting point for the intertwining of government and industry.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Japan			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	456,777	396,666	
Profits	20,24	15,89	
United States			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	761.6	699.1	
Profits	39.10	35.84	
Per Share	1.05	0.96	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,83	2,58	
Profits	13.8	12.3	
Per Share	3.70	3.32	
The quarterly dividend was raised to 41.5 from 37.5 cents, payable March 15, record March 3.			
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	387.7	332.8	
Profits	44.44	33.01	
Per Share	7.65	5.52	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,27	1,12	
Profits	178.7	128.4	
Per Share	7.65	5.52	
4th Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	333.5	238.4	
Profits	13.18	0.61	
Per Share	1.31	790.2	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	72.47	61.84	
Per Share	3.35	2.86	

Brazil Aide to Explain Borrowing Needs

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto today began a tour of London-based international banks to tell them how much money is country would need this year. The minister wants to scotch rumors of exaggerated borrowing requirements which have been circulating in the world's money markets.

He confirmed that Brazil's requirements this year were \$12 billion comprised of \$5 billion in new borrowing and \$7 billion in "roll-over" loans to allow for the servicing of Brazil's overseas debts.

York for similar talks with U.S. bankers, also hopes to bring exports and imports roughly into balance at \$20 billion each per year by the end of 1980, the spokesman said, which would be a \$5-billion increase in exports.

Last year Brazil imported about \$9.1 billion worth of crude oil, a major share in its total 1979 import bill of \$15 billion, the spokesman said. Mr. Delfim will tell bankers that the 1980 oil bill will not exceed last year's, and will make up only about 45 percent of 1980 imports.

Monetary Fund. They point out that any financial help forthcoming from this international institution would be conditional on certain domestic economic restrictions which Mr. Delfim wants to avoid.

Brazil's foreign debts totaled \$52 billion at the end of 1979. With rising oil prices and the servicing of these loans at current world interest rates, in excess of 14 percent a year, Brazil faces the threat of a deficit on its balance of payments. Its foreign currency reserves, which two years ago stood at \$12 billion, had been reduced to \$9 billion by the end of last year.

Volcker Rules Out Crunch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — There is no danger of an imminent credit crunch, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee today.

Credit restraint is being exercised, but the economy is not facing a credit crunch. He told the panel that credit is available and flowing easily in most areas.

However, he acknowledged that continuing inflation is a cause for concern since it could create a surge of expectant buying and that could create credit problems.

Federal credit programs need to be reviewed with an eye toward tighter control, he said. Tighter government fiscal policy would take some pressure off financial markets and help fight inflation, he noted, saying, "All the restraint we could get on spending, I would welcome."

Mr. Volcker said the current voluntary wage and price guidelines should be reviewed to ascertain how they can best be applied. But he refused to say that the voluntary program should be made mandatory. A temporary freeze on wages and prices, or any type of mandatory control, would make it "too easy to think that program is a substitute" for the policies needed to control inflation, he said.

A mandatory control program could tend to eliminate the perceived need for following fiscal and monetary restraint, he warned.

Mr. Volcker said he has received indications from the White House of a "deepened appreciation" of the inflation problem. He said the administration is consulting with the Fed and said that he does not feel that monetary policy will be forced to carry the inflation fight alone.

He also opposed the idea of a constitutional mandate for a balanced budget. But he said he is coming to the view that an overall federal spending limit in relation to the gross national product might be beneficial.

Bank credit, which grew at a 12.3-percent rate in 1979 and exceeded Fed targets, seems to be coming under control based on fourth quarter figures, he reported. He noted that January and February preliminary data show some increase in bank credit growth, largely due to the economy's continued strength.

In New York, however, money specialists warn that another surge in bank loan demand could be in the offing despite Friday's jump in borrowing costs, when some banks boosted their prime, or minimum, rate to 16 1/2 percent and others leapt to a record 16 3/4 percent.

The money specialists warn that the chaotic conditions in the bond market could force would-be bond issuers to turn to banks for their financing needs. That, they say, would lay the groundwork for another period of spurring growth in the nation's money supply.

Many analysts say the switching from the bond markets to bank financing is already under way. "Some corporations that were planning to come to the capital markets... have already postponed" their sales, states William Griggs, a senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust.

In most cases, the proceeds of bond sales are used to repay existing bank loans, which generally have much shorter maturities than bonds. Thus, the postponements help keep bank loans outstanding at higher levels than otherwise could have been the case.

"We anticipate we will get some more borrowings," states Edwin Schoenborn, a senior executive vice president of Irving Trust. He holds "corporations that have capital spending projects in the works want to go through with them," but "they might not be willing to accept the rates they have to (currently) pay in the bond market."

Loan demand has been strong in recent weeks. Commercial and industrial loans on the books of the nation's leading banks soared \$1.2 billion in the week ended Feb. 13, according to the latest figures released through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. That followed an increase of \$966 million the previous week and brought the total outstanding to \$154.5 billion.

U.S. Machine-Tool Orders Rebound During January

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — U.S. machine-tool orders in January bounced back from the holiday-reduced December levels, as predicted, but not quite as much as they did last year. The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reports.

Company executives say orders continue strong, but backlogs have grown so long that it is hard to judge current demand.

Orders are good, says Kenneth Slawson, vice president of Houdaille Industries' machine tools group. He says demand is strong from job shops, which do contract metal-working, from aerospace and farm-equipment plants, from diversified manufacturers and auto and auto-parts concerns.

But rising interest rates and a possible credit crunch worry executives. The December dip and January rebound make it difficult to interpret recent order levels.

The long order backlogs are another distortion. Paul Cooper, president of Acme-Cleveland, has been concerned for some time about an apparent effort by some buyers to get their orders in before prices go up further.

Still, executives think most of the orders they are booking are solid. "Traditionally, this has been a roller-coaster business, and some of us who have been in it for quite a few years have been looking for this thing to burst," says one executive. "But I don't think it's going to this time. For instance, U.S. auto companies are either going to dip in and compete with the small foreign cars, or they aren't going to be in business."

January shipments rose 35 percent from a year earlier to \$329.7 million. However, they dropped 17 percent December, usually a strong shipment month as producers finish as many machines as possible to add to the year's sales and profits.

Industry backlogs at end-January totaled \$5.33 billion, up 3.3 percent from December and up about 35 percent from a year earlier, the association says.

Natomas Drills 4th Krisna Well

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ) — Natomas said today it has completed a fourth successful oil well in the Krisna field of Indonesia's Java Sea which tested at combined rates of 8,779 barrels of oil per day.

The well is about 9,400 feet from the surface location of Krisna No. 3 and Krisna No. 6, which earlier tested at combined rates of 8,468 barrels and 9,797 barrels a day, respectively.

Natomas has a 53-percent interest in the field. Other members of the group include Reading & Bates, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, Tidewater, Shell, Getty Oil, Transocean Gulf Oil and Tom Brown Inc.

Meanwhile, Exxon and Chevron announced today completion of a "significant exploratory well" in the Santa Barbara channel offshore California.

The well, located about 30 miles west of Santa Barbara, was drilled to a total depth of 12,780 feet. The deepest zone flowed at the rate of 1.4 million cubic feet of gas per day plus 105 barrels of condensate. The middle zone tested 3.8 million cubic feet of gas plus 390 barrels of condensate and the upper zone tested at the rate of 5.6 million cubic feet per day plus 375 barrels of condensate.

NYSE Fall Amid Profit-Taking in Oils

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices pulled back today in active trading as investors grew wary of possible government moves to check rising interest rates and inflation.

Analysts said investors decided to take profits, particularly in the recently strong oil group, and move to the sidelines to await further developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.96 to 864.51 and declined advances by nearly five to one as turnover slowed to about 39 million shares.

In the oil group, volume leader Texaco fell 1/2 and other losers included Gulf Oil, Indiana Standard, Atlantic Richfield and Cities Service.

Mobil lost 1 3/4. The president's wage-price council said Mobil violated the anti-inflation guidelines. Mobil called the accusation "silly."


Active Exxon rose 1/2 but Standard Oil of California lost one. The two companies found oil and gas in the Santa Barbara channel.

After the close, Chrysler said it filed a registration statement with

the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed offering of 12-percent, 10-year subordinated debentures, convertible into 8-percent cumulative, preferred stock. The offering could raise \$250 million, banking sources said.

Chrysler said the proposed offering is limited to dealers and suppliers and those directly benefiting from the production, distribution or sale of Chrysler vehicles.

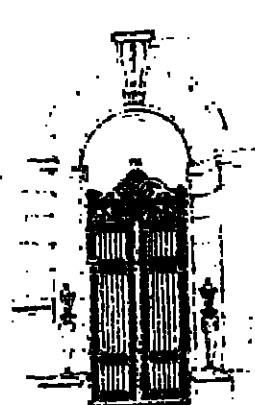
Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Anchor Hocking to 32 cents a share, Angli-



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WestLB International

Financial Highlights as per September 30, 1979

Balance Sheet Total	4,086
Amounts due from banks	1,368
Loans and advances to customers	2,077
Advances to non-banking finance establishments	264
Securities	233
Amounts due to banks	3,647
Current deposits and other accounts	139
Share capital fully paid	58
Reserves after allocation of profit	82
Profit	20

The unabridged annual statement as well as the profit and loss accounts will be published in the "MEMORIAL, Amtsblatt des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, Ausgabe C" (Official Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, edition C)

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12 Month Stock	Sig.
High Low Div. Yr % Yrd P/E 300s	

(Continued on Page 5)

	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sep	89.20	89.25	89.20	89.20	+1
Nov	89.30	90.25	89.50	89.50	+1
Jan				89.25	

EST. sales 500+ sales P.R. 100			
Total sales interest P.R. 1000 on 100			
THUR.			
COTTON, WASH.			
Nov	81.00	81.00	81.00
Dec	81.00	81.00	81.00
Jan	81.00	81.00	81.00
Feb	81.00	81.00	81.00
Mar	81.00	81.00	81.00
Apr	81.00	81.00	81.00
May	81.00	81.00	81.00
Jun	81.00	81.00	81.00
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Aug	81.00	81.00	81.00
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Oct	81.00	81.00	81.00
Nov	81.00	81.00	

February 22, 1980

February 26, 1980

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Sales figures are unaffected

—New Year's low — New Year's high.

Unless otherwise noted, sales of dividends in the foreign market are based on the average of the last quarterly or semi-annual dividend. Special or extra dividends or non-recurring dividends not designated as regular are identified in the following:

—Also extra or irregular. —Annual rate plus stock dividend.
—Liquidative dividend. —Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. —Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. —Paid this year, dividends omitted, deferred or no action taken before the date of declaration. —Declared in this year, an accumulated issue with dividends in arrears. —New issue. —Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. —Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend or stock dividend. —Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend or stock dividend or stock dividend.

—X—Dividend or ex-dividend. —X—Dividend and sales in full. —X—Sales in full.

—C—Called. —W—Withdrawn. —W—When issued. —W—With warrants. —W—Without warrants, adds—X—Distribution.

—I—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Years high and low reflect the previous 25 years plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounted to 25 per cent or more, the high and low high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ALBERTA GAS TRUNK LINE

Price: \$25 per Share

Dominion Securities Limited	Pitfield Mackay Ross Limited
Co.	Richardson Securities of Canada
	Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited
erty	Greenshields Incorporated
ell Cochran Murray	Pemberton Securities Limited
ubien	Bell Gouinlock Limited
nghby	Odlum Brown & T. R. Read Ltd.
Hodgson	Equitable Securities Limited
	McDermid, Miller & McDermid Limited
ean & Co.	Moss, Lawson & Co. Limited
ities	Andras, Hatch & Hetherington Ltd.
Carthy & Company	Scotia Bond Company Limited
	McLeod Young Weir Limited
	Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited
	Burns Fry Limited
	Peters & Co. Limited
	R. A. Daly & Company Limited
	Bache Halsey Stuart Canada Ltd.
	Kernaghan & Co. Limited
	Westfield Securities Limited
	Tassé & Associés, Ltée
	Canavest House Limited
	Gardiner Watson Limited

	Swiss Franc	Sterling
February 23, 1960	55.00	100.00

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Feb. 1967

Midday Indicated Prices, February 25, 1980

10-59	77	78	Kennecott 91-54	75	76	Brookings 44-54	82	83	84
11-59	77	78	Kidde W-93	81	82	Brookings 44-54	82	83	84
12-59	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
1-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
2-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
3-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
4-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
5-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
6-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
7-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
8-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
9-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
10-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
11-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
12-60	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
1-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
2-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
3-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
4-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
5-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
6-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
7-61	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
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1-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
2-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
3-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
4-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
5-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
6-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
7-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
8-62	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
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3-63	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
4-63	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
5-63	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
6-63	77	78	Koch 21-54	81	82	Crabtree 4-48	63	64	65
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